HUBBUCK'S
PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT.
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HUBBUCK'S PAINTS, OIL, and VARNISHES Securely packed for exportation to all Climates.
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THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LIMITED,
24, Lime Street, London.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,511—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1895.

CALVERT'S CRESOL
DISINFECTANT & PURIFIER,
8oz. 6d., 16 oz. 1s., & 32 oz. 1s. 6d. Bottles.
1 gallon Tins, 5s. each. (English rates.)
With full instructions for use on each package.
This fluid mixes readily with water in any proportion; it is much stronger in disinfecting power than other so-called non-poisonous fluids, and less expensive. It is very effective and cheap (in solution) for destroying Ants, washing Cattle, and to prevent Fly Bites on Animals.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Ld.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† SUTLEJ	4905	W. J. Nantes	26th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	2nd Nov.
P.V.I. CLYDE	4136	T. T. Weichell	9th "
P.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4905	W. J. Nantes	23rd "
P.L. CARTHAGE	6960	M. De Horne	30th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	7th Dec.
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	14th "
P.V.I. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	21st "
P.I. PENINSULAR	5287	R. G. Murray	28th "
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1896. 4th Jan.
P.I. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	11th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	18th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
P.V.I. GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	1st Feb.
P.I. COROMANDEL	4109	W. Wheeler	8th "
† CLYDE	4136	H. T. Weichell	15th "
P.L. CARTHAGE	6960	M. De Horne	22nd "
† THAMES	4171	A. Symons	29th "
P.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	7th March
P.V.I. SUTLEJ	4205	W. J. Nantes	14th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7568	W. B. Andrews	21st "
† THAMES	4171	A. Symons	28th "
P.I. ORIENTAL	6284	L. H. Moule	4th April.

The Steamers marked P.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked P.V.I. proceed direct to VENICE, taking passengers for BRINDISI and LONDON, those for the latter port transhipping to the mail steamer at Aden, and passengers for BRINDISI can either do the same or remain on board the through Venice steamer.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Caledonia" (marked R M) proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES. No passengers for London will be booked for these voyages.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 8 A. M. on day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhin at Colombo. Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,194	750	1st Nov.
IMPERATOR	F. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	V. Gherzman	3,942	350	7th Nov.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. de Grisogono	4,109	350	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE OR VENICE	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by Steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Oct.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras, and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
C. ZANELLA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1895.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
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LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.
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FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
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PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
"91, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis: your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M., Edinburgh. L.R.C.S. and L.M., Edinburgh.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis: one alone gives relief,
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Tins and Bottles by all Chemists.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th October, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.
FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.
S.S. "AMRA," 518 tons, about the 19th October, at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee.
S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 22nd October, at 10 a.m. calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porobunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, about the 24th October, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingea, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, about the 22nd October, at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR COAST AND RANGOON.
S.S. "KERBELA," 1,937 tons, about the 2nd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.
FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, about the 26th October.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th October, 1895. Agents.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
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By Indian Parcels Post.
Consider the excessive Rate of Exchange, and Economise all Intermediate Profits.
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials Direct from the Manufacturers,
AT LOOM PRICES!
SAVING, 50 PER CENT.
HENRY PEASE AND CO.'S SUCCESSORS.
Spinners and Manufacturers,
THE MILLS, DARLINGTON,
Established 1752,
Supply
High-Class Drapery and Dress Materials
DIRECT TO THE CONSUMER,
Without the Intervention of Wholesale Merchants, Drapers, Agents or Middlemen.
EXQUISITE DRESS.
Latest Fashion at First Cost,
FRESH FROM THE DARLINGTON LOOMS,
Patterns Free, on approval, to any address in India.
THE LOVELY
DARLINGTON ZEPHYRS,
And New Darlington Skirtings, together with the Celebrated Darlington Cross-Warp Serges, and Gold-Medal Merinos and Cashmeres.
All exquisite Fabrics renowned for their stylish appearance, thorough Money Value, and Hard Wearing Qualities.
SPECIALITIES FOR INDIA.
High-Class Pure Wool Fabrics for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
For the Climate of the Hills, and in the Plains during the Cold Weather Season.
DARLINGTON PURE WOOL SERGES.
Dyed by Special Process, for the Sea-side, Travelling and Tourist Wear. Guaranteed to withstand Sun, Rain, and Salt Water, in light-weighted Yarns for Ladies' Yachting Costumes, Ladies' Travelling Dresses, Gentlemen's Boating and Tennis Suits. Stouter Yarns for Boys' and Girls' Rough Wear.
ANY LENGTH of MATERIAL CUT or no matter how short. All Goods warranted to be equal to the Samples, and all Parcels carefully packed for Export.
All Orders are executed the same day as received.
HENRY PEASE & CO.'S SUCCESSORS buy their Wools direct from the English Farmer. After careful sorting and cleansing the wool is spun into yarn, and the yarn woven into the various charming fabrics, for which the firm have been renowned since their establishment in 1752—the entire process of manufacture being carried on in their own Mills at Darlington, employing more than 1,000 hands.

TWENTIETH EDITION.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1895.
With Portrait of H. E. the Viceroy, LORD ELGIN
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE: Rs. 5 with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1895 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and narrates the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
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(Size 14 in. by 18 in.)
"RISE AND FALL ARTIST'S SEAT"
A most perfect Piano Seat, possesses the important advantages of 5 in. elevation, absolute steadiness and quick rise by a few Turns of either Handle; strong metal mechanism in
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THE "MOZART" MODEL UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANOS, Rs. 650 to Rs. 750.
Refined and elegant exterior, SPECIALLY BUILT for the CLIMATE OF INDIA, solid metal frames, beautifully sweet and powerful in tone: full Compass. Height 4 ft. 1 in., Width 4 ft. 11 in. Depth 2 ft. 1 in.
SPECIAL EASY TERMS for Hire Purchase.
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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.)
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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Bow Waleers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

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Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 4-12-0. Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Kostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
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THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and carefully observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Honr. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

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Should carefully compare the various advantages offered by the
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It is the Company that grants Assurance at English rates in India by a special system.
As an Indian Company, its Funds remain in India, thus avoiding a heavy loss by exchange.
All its funds are invested in Government Securities giving Unquestionable Security.
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FUNDS EXCEED
ONE CRORE OF RUPEES.
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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.
ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
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THE Company's Establishment at MAHABLESHWAR is now OPEN and is Well Stocked with MEDICINE'S STORES, WINES, SPORTING AND GYMKHANA KIT, PLATED AND FANCY KIT, ETC., ETC., ETC.

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Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.
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DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1894.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1883	87,18,240	16,45,648	53,22,048
1894	1,09,16,794	33,98,357	1,80,52,078

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has more than doubled, whilst the Funds show an Increase in a still larger proportion, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.
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THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.
The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.		BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.		BAHADUR REGALIAS.	
BAHADURS No. 4.		BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S	No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.	
BAHADUR "SPECIALS"	No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS	No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS"	No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.	

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

STEEL PIANOS.
MARCKS & Co., Ld., of BOMBAY & POONA, beg to notify to the public on behalf of Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER of Leipzig. THE LARGEST PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER of the WORLD, that he has been building overstrung Pianos. Grands and Uprights with
STEEL FRAMES
AND
METAL WREST PLANKS,
for several years past, which has gained for his Instruments their present popularity as "THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD." As prominence is now being given to certain Pianos of a totally different make and construction, alleged to possess the same advantages claimed by Mr. Julius Bluthner for his Pianos, we respectfully request that Constituents would kindly write direct for the fullest information regarding these UNRIVALLED PIANOS, to his Sole Agents in India.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.
or to the Sub Agents:—
MESSRS. T. E. BEVAN & Co., of Calcutta.

Guaranteed Pure, Wholesome, Unsophisticated, Unadulterated SCOTCH WHISKY.
A Blend rising rapidly in the estimation of the PUBLIC is
FERRINTOSH.
Rs. 27 per Doz. } The Best and Cheapest WHISKY at this Price in the Market. { Rs. 27 per Doz.
Only Obtainable of PHILLIPS & CO. LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

SOUNDY'S
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS
FOR INDIA.
THE METAL FRAMES of our PIANOS are now being constructed on an entirely new principle, giving the greatest possible resistance against climatic influence, absolute security to the pin plank, and, being of steel, a maximum rigidity is obtained, with a minimum of weight consistent with strength. These desirable results have been attained after many years' experience of the effect the Indian climate has on Pianos.
The tone is all that can be desired and is of a pure singing quality, but with a resonance not to be found in the general run of Iron Frame Pianos.
Our Imports for the coming Season will be the finest we have ever offered, for excellence of workmanship, exterior finish, quality of tone and durability.
SOUNDY & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

BUY YOUR BLANKETS EARLY.
AT
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.
NEW STOCK.
BEST VALUE OBTAINABLE.
AUSTRIAN STRIPED WOOL BLANKETS, sold singly.
50 by 70 inches, Rs. 3-8 each; 60 by 80 inches., Rs. 10-0 each.
50 " 70 " " 6-0 " 80 " 100 " " 12-0 "
54 " 75 " " 6-0 " 80 " 100 " " 14-8 "
60 " 80 " " 6-12
REAL AUSTRIAN BLANKETS, very soft finish; sold singly: 60 by 80 ins., Rs. 14-8 and 18-8 each; 70 by 90 ins., Rs. 25-8 each.
FANCY COTTON BLANKETS, sold singly. Fancy striped colours, 50 by 70 ins., Rs. 2-14 each; 60 by 80 ins., Rs. 5-14 each.
COTTON BLANKETS, with pretty striped borders, of the purest finished cotton, very thick but soft quality; this blanket is very suitable for Indian use, being light in weight, yet containing
Plain White with border, 55 by 78½ inches, Rs. 4-12 each.
Grey and fawn " " 55 " 78½ " " " 5-4 "
WHITE YORKSHIRE BLANKETS, sold in pairs.
48 by 68 inches, Rs. 6-0 per pair; 66 by 86 inches, Rs. 11 per pair.
54 " 76 " " 7-14 " " 80 " 100 " " 17 "
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

THE ARMY
USE OUR
LIQUEFIED CARBON
AND SODA WATER
IN BARRACKS,
ON THE MARCH,
IN CAMP,
IN PEACE,
AND I
THEY WERE USED IN THE CHITRAL E
IN THE BLACK HILLS AND IN T
THE SOLDIERS SWEAR
THE
SIRDARS CARBONIC
INVENTIONS SYNDICATE
BOMBAY.

HEALTH HAS BEEN RESTORED, ENERGY REGAINED,
AND LIFE PROLONGED, IN THOUSANDS OF CASES
BY THE USE OF THE
PHOSPHORUS COMPOUNDS
PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD., LONDON.
THE ONLY FORM KNOWN TO BE A SAFE AND CERTAIN CURE,
AND
CONSTANTLY PRESCRIBED BY MEDICAL MEN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
Twenty-five Years' Experience has established the Fact that these Pills supply the MOST EFFECTUAL MEANS of administering SAFELY and SUCCESSFULLY
THE ONLY REMEDY FOR LOSS
NERVE POWER,
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, AND MENTAL DEPRESSION,
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY, EXCESS, CLIMATIC and other DEPRESSING CAUSES.
These PILLS ARE TAKEN WITH GREAT BENEFIT in Malarial Neuralgias, and incapacity for Intellectual or Business Work, as they rapidly restore Physical Vigour and Mental Activity.
The following have a large application. Those numbered 6 and 9 are taken with great advantage to STIMULATE THE NERVOUS SYSTEM. They operate as real NUTRIENT TONICS, giving increase of power in all cases of loss of Mental and Physical Vigour.
PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.
Nux Vomica in combination with Phosphorus is a very potent medicine, acting as a tonic both on the brain and spinal cord. It is useful in cases of cerebral and spinal debility, atonic dyspepsia, lowness of spirits, and habitual constipation, actual ill-health (*below par*), commonly arising from overwork.
PHOSPHORUS NUX VOMICA, AND IRON PILLS, No. 13.
IRON is added to the combination with Nux Vomica for persons who are anæmic. It is especially beneficial in Neuralgia and other manifestations of nervous exhaustion occurring in feeble, bloodless (anæmic) persons.
SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.
These carry the usual dose of Phosphorus only. They are taken as a nutrient tonic with great advantage in the manifesting Loss of Nerve Power from over excitement and excessive activity of the brain when Iron or Quinine cannot be given.
PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.
These are made with the Extract of the "True" Damiana Plant, the properties of which are well known. It is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when given as a remedy for Loss of Power. Formula No. 36 contains Nux Vomica also, and is therefore a more powerful combination.
COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.)
This is a combination of the most powerful Nerve Tonics known. Iron, like Phosphorus, is a normal constituent of the blood, the health always suffering when either of these elements are deficient. These Pills are beneficial in all cases of poorness of blood and want of nerve power, especially in that feeble condition of body and mind induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds. In Melancholia, Mental Depression, Failure of Energy and Business Capacity, and other morbid conditions indicating permanent old-age, they are powerfully restorative. They are exceedingly energising and strength-giving, and a valuable remedy for convalescence from Fever and other exhausting diseases.
PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 31.
These Pills operate as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs producing no irritation of the gastro-intestinal organs. They are especially useful in premature failure of power induced by passive discharges due to debility. Also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, and Atony of the Uterus. Formula 31 is a suitable "tonic for feeble anæmic females"
In Bottles, 3s., 5s., & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks. *Full Directions accompany each Bottle.*
N.B.—The only guarantee of the Genuineness of these Pills is our Trade Mark. See that this is intact.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS PILLS OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.
Appointed Agents:—Calcutta: BATHGATE & Co. Bombay: TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona: TREACHER & Co. Allahabad: LYELL & Co. Lahore and Simla: PLOMER & Co. Umballa and Kasauli: BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon: DE SOUZA & Co. Karachi: MR. R. SHEPHERD.
H. & T. KIRBY & CO., LD.,
14, NEWMAN ST., LONDON, W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICES!

ICES!!

ICES!!!

PISTACHIO, VANILLA, and RASPBERRY Cream. PINEAPPLE Water Ices. WINES and SPIRITS of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail. Fresh PASTRY every day.

MORENAS & CO.,
WINE, SPIRIT, and GENERAL MERCHANTS.

SALE OF HARDAS IN THE SOUTHERN CIRCLE.

IN this office notice for the SALE of HARDAS for 1895-96, dated 1st October, 1895, for "Rs. 200" in Clause 5, read "Rs. 1,000."

J. L. L. MACGREGOR,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.
Conservator's Office, S.C., Belgaum, 15th October, 1895.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
LUBRICATING MINERAL OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received upto 16th November, 1895, for the SUPPLY of MINERAL OIL for lubricating purposes required during the year commencing 1st January, 1896.

Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule, which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

The Company's Specification and conditions under which the Contract will be let is attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli.

Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Mineral Oil."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

J. BURN MURDOCH, MAJOR, R.E., Agent.
Agent's Office, Dharwar, 18th October, 1895.

NOW READY.
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe) Rs. 15
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.,
NOTICE.

THE NINETEENTH DIVIDEND of Rs. 22-8 Thirty-two and annas eight, per Share has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June, 1895, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on the production of Share Certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 6th October, 1895.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS and Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 11th October, 1895.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

Additions to and alterations of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Thana and Kalyan.

ON and after MONDAY, the twenty first instant, until further notice, the undermentioned additional Trains will run between Bombay and Byculla, and Coorla, on week days only and stopping at all intermediate Stations:—

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	On Week Days.						
	H.	M.	A. M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Victoria Terminus, Bombay ..	Dep.	9	2	5	54	18	45	18	40
Bombay Time		8	32	9	22	17	43	18	10
Masjid	Dep.	9	11	9	56	18	19	18	41
Mazagon	Dep.	9	16	10	0	18	23	18	48
Byculla	Dep.	9	19	10	3	18	26	18	51
	Dep.					18	27		
Chinchpokli	Dep.					18	30		
Curvey Road	Dep.					18	33		
Parel	Dep.					18	37		
Dadar	Dep.					18	40		
Mahoonga	Dep.					18	44		
Sion	Dep.					18	49		
Coorla	Arri.					18	52		

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	On Week Days.						
	H.	M.	A. M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Coorla	Dep.					19	51
Sion	Dep.					19	55
Mahoonga	Dep.					20	0
Dadar	Dep.					20	4
Parel	Dep.					20	8
Curvey Road	Dep.					20	11
Chinchpokli	Dep.					20	14
	Arri.					20	16
	Dep.	9	29	10	13	19	20
	Dep.	9	33	10	17	19	0	20	21
	Dep.	9	35	10	20	19	11	20	28
Victoria Terminus, Bombay	Arri.	9	42	10	26	19	15	20	30
Bombay Time		9	12	9	56	18	45	20	0

First, Second, and Third Class Passengers will be booked by these Trains, which are also available for season ticket-holders.

Down and from the same date the Up Thana Local Passenger Train now leaving that Station for Bombay daily at 8-10, instead of at 8-5, and arrive at Victoria Terminus at 9-10 instead of at 9-13; and the Up Passenger Train which leaves Coorla for Bombay daily at 18-17 will stop at Curvey Road to take up and set down passengers, and arrive at Victoria Terminus instead of at 18-50 as at present.

From the same date the Down Passenger Trains leaving Bombay daily at 22-45 for Poona and at 23-30 for Kalyan, the Up Passenger Trains arriving in Bombay from Poona, and at 7-32 from Kalyan, will stop at Coorla for passengers, and luggage, and parcels.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Eighteenth of October, 1895.

PROSPECTUS.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Competitive Examination will be held on the 21st October, 1895, at the Bombay Medical College, when the examination of Candidates for admission to the Subordinate Medical Department of the Bombay Presidency, who are of Native or Eurasian parentage, domiciled in India, of good constitution, physique and character. They will be required to produce certificates showing that they have been successfully vaccinated or have had small-pox.

Application for admission to the Examination should be addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, so as to reach Bombay not later than the 10th October, except from candidates residing in Sind, Baroda, Rajputana, Central India, Kolhapur, Southern Mahratta Country, Mysore, Madras, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, Berar, Bengal, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, Persia, Arabia, Mauritius, Africa, Europe, America, Australia, China, Japan, and Java, who should apply so as to reach Bombay not later than the 1st September.

Candidates must apply to the Director, Medical Department, Bombay, for the necessary forms of application, which must be returned to him not later than the 10th October, except from candidates residing in Sind, Baroda, Rajputana, Central India, Kolhapur, Southern Mahratta Country, Mysore, Madras, Hyderabad, Central Provinces, Berar, Bengal, Burma, Ceylon, Aden, Zanzibar, Persia, Arabia, Mauritius, Africa, Europe, America, Australia, China, Japan, and Java, who should apply so as to reach Bombay not later than the 1st September.

Candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 22 years, and must produce certificates of birth, character, and vaccination or small-pox.

Candidates must be prepared to undergo a medical examination before admission to the College.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	£s.	Rs
Asiatic Banking Corporation	10,000	200	all	12 pr. ct.	4,460
Bank of Bombay	10,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,345
Bank of Hindustan	10,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,270
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10. p.c.	189
Exchange Bank of Asia	100,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	60
Oriental Bank	40,000	400	400	7 pr. ct.	227
Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	644 to 45
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	300

MISCELLANEOUS

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,700	100	100	15	375
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	40
Bellasis Pile	5,000	100	100	10	127
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	5,000	1,000	300	5,750
Do. New Issue	500	975	625	75	1,450
Bombay Fire Brick Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,320	100	100	dvd 14	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct.	500
Bombay Flour Mills	730	500	500	50	1,050
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	210
Dehlisad New Southern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	11	225xd
Delisad Cloth & General Mills Co. Ld	2,00	250	250	8 pr. ct.	310
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17
John Somers & Co	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	140
Kemp & Co	4,000	200	175	21	342
Kurrachee Landing	600	500	200	30	200
Mahomed Ibu Mauntoolar ing Co	2,500	100	100	INil	--
Meeks & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Masters Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	82
Masters Foundry	1,000	100	100	--	60
Oriental Life Security Assurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	163
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	5	103
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	500
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thrasher & Co	2,500	50	50	60	1,105
Thrasher & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	111xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs11	27½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Glazing Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kirkee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,200
Solicy	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	235
Bhownagar City Press Co., Ld	550	350	350	24	147½
Bombay Cotton Brush Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	150xd
Broach City Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	11	140
Broach City Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	12	180
Cotton	500	1,500	1,500	dvd Rs15	225 xd
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,145
English Press and Manfg	400	200	--	dvd Rs 8	84 xd
Fort	150	3,500	500	90	1,695
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs30	510 xd
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	30	631
Hirabhai Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	125
Khangaon	240	450	450	30	480
Mahaya Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	250
Mahadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	200	500	500	53	130
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	92xd
Morland Co	500	100	100	INil	140
Munsur Mills	1,000	250	all	15	160
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	597xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 8	127½ xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	460
Sapathy (Bellary)	200	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	800	500	500	50	685
Shamrao Vithal Co-operative Bank	900	1,000	1,000	60	550
Shivnarain Laxminarain Press Co., Ld	1,000	500	500	25	700
Standard Mills Co., Ld	4,000	700	--	dvd Rs15	720
Stephen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 50	675
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	824
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.35	600
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	450
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd	25	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Ghadiasam	875	1,000	1,000	30	755
Hingangha	700	600	600	40	960
Howard and Buckingham	1,000	500	500	25	705
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	495
Indian Manufg. Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,305 xd
Phillips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	5	103
Port Canning Co	5,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	500
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thrasher & Co	2,500	50	50	60	1,105
Thrasher & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	111xd
Telephone Co	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs11	27½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

					Quar.
G I P R. Consolidated Stock	--	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,800
Ditto	--	£ 18	--	do.	520
B. B. & C. I. R.					

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	20	600
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	52
Ballary S & W (B (Ballary)	571	00	all	9 per ct.	385
Bombay Unit- ed	900	1,000	1,000	20	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	30	515
Bombay Co- tional Manfg. Co, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	--	315
Bribhandi Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	465
Central India	1,000	500	500	60	1,800xd
China Mills Co Ld	800	1 000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	735
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	935
Colaba Spg and W	1,000	100	100	--	110
Donnaugh Mills	800	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	--	dvd Rs15	720
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	675
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	40	824
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.35	600
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	450
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd	25	600
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	555
Ghadiasam	875	1,000	1,000	30	755
Hingangha	700	600	600	40	960
Howard and Buckingham	1,000	500	500	25	705
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,285
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	495
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,305 xd
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	560
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	225
Jeejeebhoy Mamfacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.10	207 xd
Jeejeebhoy Sons	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,050 xd
Jubilee Mills Co, Ld	600	1,000	1,000	20	375
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	700
Kilachand Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	900
Khatao Manufacture Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs45	830
Leopold	2,500	100	125	dvd Rs.10	253
Lord Reay Mfg. Co	445	1,000	1,000	30	945
Lakmidasbhoy Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,090
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co	350	1,000	1,000	100	3,000
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	N	400
Mahmood Shah Mills (6 ni burgal	2,400	800	800	15 pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,615
Manogee	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	170 xd
Moorji Goculdas	1,950	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 7	2,280
Mysore S & M Co Ld	4,000	{ 250 / 50	{ 250 dvd / dvd	44	--
Nesbitt Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	per
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	550
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 22½	490

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	17-13
Mexican Dollars	=	nom.
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	=	14-4
Fine Silver	=	96-12
Gold Leaf	=	28-4
Bar Gold, English (100 touch)	=	27-15
Bar Australian	=	27-14
Bar Bombay	=	27-14
Bar Paris	=	27-4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three-and-a-half per Cent Reduced	104½
Three-and-a-half per cent 1903	nom.
Municipal 4 per cent, Debentures	131 and 134.
New French Loan 3 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of Paris Loan	nom.
Four per cent, Port Trust Bonds	110½

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand		1s. 1 21-32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic		1s. 1 23-32d.
Do. do.	4 months sight		1s. 1¾d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 1 25-32d.
Do. do.	4 Do.	do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do.	do.	1s. 1 15-16d.
Do. Credit	4 Do.	do.	1s. 1 13-16d.
Do. do	6 Do.	do.	1s. 2 3-32d.
Do. Documents	4 Do.	do.	1s. 1 7-32d.
Do. do	6 Do.	do.	1s. 1 7-32d.
France	2 Do.	do.	1s.½d.
Do.	4 Do.	do.	1s.½d.
Do.	At sight	do.	100 1-16
Calcutta	30 days	do.	99 9-16
Do.	At sight	do.	100 1-16
Madras	30 days	do.	99½
Do.	60 days	do.	99
China	30 days	do.	192½

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet, and the best imaginable for Children. Creamy lathers. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Stores, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Diwalee holidays: Banks closed.
Departure of General Gatacre, per mail steamer.
Music at the Bombay Gymkhana, 4-30 p.m.
Gymkhana Sports: "Ladies' Fling," the "V. C." Race, and Golf Putting Competition, 4-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, with English mails of the 4th inst., expected to arrive at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Imperatrix entered the dock yesterday.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Akbarally Abdjially, a Mahomedan, residing at Abdul Rahman Street, has reported to the police the loss from his waist-coat pocket of four currency notes, for Rs. 1,000 each, between his house and Kazi Syed Street, at Mandvie.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s.s. Maria Valeria, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Monday, the 21st instant. Mails for Natal, per extra s.s. Courland, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 3 p.m., on Monday, the 21st instant.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—Yesterday morning, Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest at Chiklewady on view of the body of a young Hindu woman, named Luxmi, aged about twenty-five years. The deceased, who was suffering from illness for some time past, was missing from her house on Thursday morning, and her body was found floating in a well at Chiklewady yesterday morning. A verdict of suicide by drowning was recorded.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be an "At Home" at the Gymkhana, this afternoon, when the Golf and Bowls prizes will be presented and the Ladies' Fling and V. C. races negotiated. There will also be a Ladies' Putting Competition, and the Final of the Bowls Tournament will be played off. By kind permission of Major Selby Smyth and Officers, the Band of the Royal Irish Rifles will play during the afternoon, commencing at 4-30 p.m. In the evening, there will be a Smoking Concert, commencing at 9-30.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Bori Bunder, touching the death of Alexander McLean, aged thirty-five years. The deceased, who was an able seaman on board the s. s. Strathgharry, now lying in the harbour, was seated on a stage, painting the hulk on Wednesday, when he lost his balance and fell into the sea. His body was recovered from the sea at Bori Bunder yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—The Band of the 2nd Bn. Royal Irish Rifles will play the following programme at the Bombay Gymkhana, this evening, at 4-30 :—

Lancers	Coon Songs		Hucalossi.
Valse	Viennoise		Czibulka.
Selection	Les Cloches de Corneville		Planquette.
Gavotte	The First Kiss		Schubert.
Selection	Ilvetto		Audran.
Galop	Champayne		Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HIGH COURT.

EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION.

(Before MR. JUSTICE RANADE.)

KISHORILALL GUNGASHI VS. MESSRS. E. D. SASSOON AND CO.

In this case, Mr. Rudra, instructed by Mr. James Peace, applied before his lordship Mr. Justice Ranade, on last Wednesday afternoon for a "rule nisi," under section 622 C. P. C., calling upon the respondents to show cause why the decree passed in their favour, by his Honor the Chief Judge, of the Small Causes Court, should not be quashed.

The facts of the case, as disclosed by the affidavit of the petitioner, were these: The defendant entered into two contracts with plaintiffs' firm for the sale and delivery of 500 cwt of poppyseed, under one contract, and 2,000 cwt of another kind of poppyseed under the second contract, both to be delivered between April and May, 1895; the contracts being dated 2nd and 22nd August, 1894, respectively. The sale note in each case provided that all parties of delivery should be settled according to "bazaar dhara" (ruling rate). The defendant having failed to fulfil the first contract, the plaintiff firm purchased the first 500 cwt of poppyseed under the first contract on defendant's account and charged him the difference between the contract price and the market price according to the ruling rate at the time of the failure. The defendant having also failed to perform the second contract, he asked the plaintiffs to buy a portion of the second contract according to the market rate, and charge him the difference which the plaintiffs did, but when defendant asked the plaintiffs subsequently to buy the rest of the contract, under the same terms, the plaintiffs paid no attention to his request, but waited till the very last day of delivery under the contract and then purchased, on plaintiffs' account, 900 and odd cwts or the remainder, at a considerably enhanced price. This led to a dispute between the parties, and the plaintiffs sued the defendant in the Small Causes Court for breach of contract claiming damages as Rs. 1,740. The defendant pleaded, among other things, that the plaintiffs were bound to buy the balance of the contract when requested, both according to the terms of the sale note and the custom of their trade, and claimed by way of set-off the sum of Rs. 543, on account of plaintiffs' breach of a certain contract of rapeseed with him. His Honour the Chief Judge who tried the case, knowing the terms of the sale note and the custom of trade, gave judgment for Rs. 1,198 and odd annas, after allowing the set-off claimed, with plaintiffs' consent. This judgment having dissatisfied the defendant, he subsequently moved for a new trial before a Full Bench, consisting of their Honours Chitty and Patel, but without any avail. He, therefore, moved the High Court to exercise its extraordinary jurisdiction, and revise the proceedings of the Lower Court.

Mr. Rudra in moving for a rule said, that his main ground was, that in estimating damages the Lower Court had entirely ignored the provisions of the the Indian Contract Act, section 17 of which provides that "in estimating the loss or damage arising from a breach of contract, the means which existed of remedying the inconvinience caused by the non-performance of the contract must be taken into account." Counsel, Rudra added, that the words "remedying the inconvenience," has been held to mean "obviating or lessening the loss or damage"—see Hochster vs. De La Tour, 22 L. J., Q. B., 458. He said further, that apart from the fact of "bazaar dhara" in the case, the usage of trade which had been established in this Lower Court, the law throws the "onus probandi" on the plaintiffs who sues for damages to show that he has done all he could be expected to do, reasonably to lessen the damages. In this case defendant asked plaintiffs on the 26th April, 1895, to buy the remainder of the contract when the market rate was Rs. 7-6-0 (the contract rate being Rs. 7-4-0), and this rate continued to rule the market for over a month, but it was not till the 31st of May which was the last day for delivery under the contract that the plaintiffs went into the market to purchase the goods, but even then they only purchased partially, leaving the rest altogether unpurchased (the ruling rate on 31st of May being over Rs. 9 per cwt.). The learned counsel maintained that it was not open to the plaintiffs to sit by for so long and purchase at the last moment, that quantity they liked. The rule of law as laid down in Frost vs. Knight and Brown vs. Muir-e, 7 L. R., Ex. D., pp. 111 and 322, must be read together with the provisions of section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, and not independently of it.

His Lordship regarding the case as an important one affecting considerable commercial interests, granted the rule prayed for.

CALENDAR.—OCTOBER, 1895.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.....Oct. 25th, 3h. 57m. p.m.

Sat. 19—Gymkhana Sports; Ladies' Fling and the V. C. Race, 4-30 p.m.—Departure of General Gatacre per mail steamer —Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Oriental—Sunrise 5-55 a.m.; Sunset 5-34 p.m.; High water 11-33m.; Low water 5-35m., 5-50s.

Sun. 20—19th Sunday after Trinity—P. and O. s. s. Sutlej, with English Mails of even instant, expected to arrive at 10 a.m.—Sunrise 5-56 a.m.; Sunset 5-34 p.m.; High water 0-19m., 0-11s.; Low water 6-6m., 6-6s.

Mon. 21—V. M. C. A., Apollo Bunder, Union Prayer Meeting. 6.—Corporation, 3 p.m.—Municipal Spinning and Weaving Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-56 a.m.; Sunset 5-33 p.m.; High water 1-1m., 0-49s.; Low water 6-48m., 6-4 s.

Tues 22—Sunrise 5-56 a.m.; Sunset 5-32 p.m.; High water 1-56m., 1-37s.; Low water 7-3 m., 7-21s.

Wed. 23—Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.—Meetings: Karrachee Ice Co., 2 p.m.; Jalgaum Manufacturing Co., 4 p.m.; and New Fachora Manufacturing Co., 4-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-57 a.m.; Sunset 5-31 p.m.; High water 2-29m., 2-9s.; Low water 8-25m., 8-0s.

Thurs. 24—Colaba Sand and Mill Co., Meeting, 3-30 p.m.—Sunrise 5-57 a.m.; Sunset 5-31 p.m.; High water 3-17m., 2-55s.; Low water 9-29m., 8-42s.

Fri. 25—Troopship Malabar expected to arrive—Sunrise 5-57 a.m.; Sunset 5-31 p.m.; High water 4-16m., 4-5s.; Low water 11-18m., 9-38s.

THE Russian press were more fortunate than the Indian in being allowed a report of the speech Major-General Gerard delivered at a banquet given by the British Commissioners to their Russian colleagues near Lake Victoria. The General was particularly happy in proposing the health of the Czar. "I propose to you now," he said, "to give the name of his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas II. to the highest snow-clad summit which is nearest to Lake Victoria, and which will henceforth serve as the boundary to the Russian possessions, in the hope that the two great names of Victoria and Nicholas, united by an emblem of good understanding, will serve to indicate the path by which the welfare of mankind in this present age may be attained." In felicity alike of idea and of expression this is worthy of that *doctor perilissimus* in the art of diplomatic palaver, the Marquis of Dufferin.

THE Madras Legislative Council will hold its first meeting this Session on the 4th proximo. The Hon. Mr. J. Grose will move that the operation of the Council Rules be suspended in order to admit of the immediate passing of the undermentioned Bills, published in the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette* of yesterday's date and referred to on another page of this issue:—(i) A Bill to make better provision for the registration of proprietors of land subject to the payment of land revenue to Government in Malabar and the Wynaad; (ii) A Bill to exclude Malabar and the South-east Wynaad from the operation of the Madras Rent Recovery Act VIII of 1865.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price Rs. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumery. Wholesale Depot. 12, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE ARMENIAN DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read in your esteemed journal of 16th instant an article about "Armenian Difficulty," and signed by "Verax," the character of which leads me to assert that the writer must be either a Turkish agent or one of the *special writers* of the Porte. And considering that such is the case, it is not worth while to regard his unwarranted invectives with any notice or attach any importance to his unjust attacks. In my opinion, Mr. "Verax" would do better to hold his tongue than to display his rubbish assertions and criticize a population, with the manners of whom he is scarcely acquainted, and if he does, it cannot be more than I am acquainted with the manners of the inhabitants of the moon. And is is such a ridiculous thing when he calls the Constantinople Armenians as the most *rotten* Christian community in the world. I do not think that anyone else except Mr. "Verax" will know what he means by saying *rotten Christians*. Of course there are some things rotten in the whole question, and that is the human feelings and the deadened consciences of such writers, as to state that Turkey is, in self-defence, justified in promoting the emigration of the Armenians. Before writing this absurd passage in his article, Mr. "Verax" would have known that promoting any emigration does not mean wholesale massacre of a peaceful community of a Power, and that he would remember that Russia has not even touched the hair of a Jew's head while promoting their emigration some years ago from Russian territories. After Mr. "Verax's" trustworthy sources the Armenians are the aggressors in the recent trouble at Constantinople, but let me assure him that this is an untrue assertion, which has been shattered by the mere fact that the liberal Turks of Constantinople have taken the chief part of the revolt which has also Capitalists, contractors, manufacturers, merchants, all who have any interest in the trade of the Far East, that the strength of foreign competition is and will be very great. It is necessary in the first instance for them to take adequate measures to prevent their enterprises being forestalled and eclipsed by their numerous rivals.

For this purpose it is here suggested that the said merchants, &c., would do well to see, without delay, that they are ably and efficiently represented in China by agents duly qualified to further their interests and to hold their own against all competitors.

Two points more I will consider very briefly in conclusion, and on these I have had the benefit of the opinion of one of the most experienced and most prominent leaders in the China trade.

THE TACTICS OF H.H.

Firstly.—How is the revival of trade in 1894, notwithstanding all the apparently adverse circumstances, to be accounted for?

My informant says:—In trying to account for this anomaly we must recognise the fact that the usual calamities of war were practically absent. No ports were blockaded, there was no harassing of the merchants, no seizing or overhauling of their ships (with a few exceptions, mostly towards the end of hostilities); in fact, no interference whatever with the ordinary course of business. The Chinese coasting steamers were simply transferred to a neutral flag, and those on the rivers remained unmolested under their own flag, so that the carrying facilities were not curtailed in any respect.

With the exception of the weekly Japanese mail steamers, it cannot be said that any vessel formerly plying in Chinese waters ceased running.

The plague in Hongkong hardly affected trade outside of that colony. The coasting steamers from Hongkong ran as usual, and simple but effective quarantine regulations at Shanghai and other ports prevented any serious interruption of trade.

The drought and famine in various parts of the Empire were not more than the average annually recorded in China.

We must conclude therefore that the revival of trade, the general prosperity, and the promise of future expansion, were all due to the inherent staunchness of the position. As regards imports, the consuming markets were not overstocked by old accumulations; former stocks had generally been absorbed, and the current price of the year were on the whole moderate and safe to the importers and consumers of the chief staples. Fair profits may reasonably be presumed to have been realized on the bulk of transactions.

Fluctuations in the value of silver, though occurring were less violent, and whilst exposing the importer to less risk, also afforded more confidence to the exporter. This is well illustrated by the results of the year's operations, almost every export having done well.

The same cause has brought into the list of exports a variety of commodities which, from their intrinsically low value, could not be dealt in at all at a high rate of exchange.

We may conclude that the revival, which under unchanged circumstances we may expect to continue, is the natural result of the range of values of exports and imports having reached a sound and safe base, and of a moderate steadiness in exchange, which had reached a low standard. It may also be considered as being the result of careful dealing and absence of speculation during the previous year, and of the general elasticity of commerce amongst a well-to-do people with essentially trading instincts, and inhabiting a country very rich in productive resources.

JAPAN'S INDEMNITY.

Secondly.—How is China to meet the heavy monetary engagements which her recent defeat entails upon her?

The country has undertaken by treaty to pay an indemnity to Japan amounting to about £35,000,000, and this already formidable sum is expected to be increased in consideration of the retrocession of the Liaotung Peninsula.

In 1885 the total normal revenue of China was estimated by an able writer ("The Revenue of China") at about £20,000,000, produced by land tax, salt tax, Maritime Customs (foreign and native), and likin taxation. Since that time the revenue from the foreign Customs has almost doubled. Whitaker's Almanack gives the supposed total revenue in 1875 as £25,837,500.

Herr von Brandt in a recent work, 'Ausdem lande des Zopfes,' says:—"Nothing could have been better than the policy followed by the Chinese Government in all financial questions. They have resisted every temptation and have not only refused the loans which were offered to them on every side, often under very favourable conditions, but have known how to reduce to reasonable dimensions the financial and other projects of the provincial authorities; while they have scrupulously fulfilled their obligations towards their foreign creditors; much more scrupulously and honestly indeed than many other Governments are accustomed to do.

Little is known of the financial resources of the Chinese Government, the existing data are very incomplete, but they seem to be nearly inexhaustible, judged at least by a European standard. In 1883 the Board of Finances at Peking paid for ex raordinary expenses, i.e. apart from the civil list of the Emperor and the Imperial Palace, and the costs of the Imperial marriage, more than £5,000,000 sterling, without being obliged to have recourse to a foreign loan or new tax or some other such measure.

'There must be untold riches in China, the property of private persons, which are at the present moment invested in small amounts in pawnshops, mercantile houses, restaurants, cookshops, in order to conceal them from the knowledge and rapacity of the officials; but the time will come when these moneys can be used for other purposes, financial and industrial and it is not likely that Chinese loans will then appear again upon the European markets.'

At the present moment we see several nations vieing with one another in eager competition to supply China with the loans needed for payment of the indemnity and possible reorganisation of the Empire.

Upon this subject my above-mentioned informant expresses himself as follows:—'With effective centralisation of the financial control and the extension of such control to the provincial revenues of the country, there will probably be an enormous increase of revenue, which will make the meeting of large and new obligations far easier than might at first sight appear possible.

'The anxiety of many countries, Governments, and individuals or syndicates to lend money to China testifies fully to their confidence in her financial stability; and as the indemnity has to be paid in instalments, extending over a period of years, there is time allowed to borrow at leisure, and the enlarged sources of revenue above referred to, added to those already known to exist, will be ample to meet interest and repayment, without any appreciable strain upon the country and far less any crippling of its natural resources.

'In the same way, if the reform in financial administration be once effected, it must result in a more unerring flow of inland revenues of many descriptions into the national exchequer, which would be sufficient to provide for the reorganisation of the army and navy, as well as for several other necessary steps in the path of progress.

'As to reproductive works, such as railways, mines &c., the money required for them will offer no kind o difficulty, since European capital will readily be forthcoming for the development of the country in all such directions.'

In connection with this last point it is stated in the "North-China Daily News" of May 29th last that specifications, estimates, and plans are being made by order of the Viceroy Chang for the immediate establishment of iron works at Nanking, to supplement those already in existence at Hanyang in supplying the materials for the Grand Trunk railway to connect Canton with Peking. The preliminary line will be between Yan chow on the Yangtze and Tsingkiangpu on the Grand Canal. These cities will then be the starting points for the extensions north and south.

From recent accounts the railway will be commenced some time in the latter part of this year or early next spring.

It is sincerely to be hoped that this news is destined to prove true.

Respecting China's ability to meet the indemnity and other expenses, I end by adding that her existing debt, roughly speaking, amounts to £8,000,000; that the foreign customs revenue is about £3,000,000 per annum, and can bear, in addition to the charges already incumbent upon it, hypothecation to the extent of some £30,000,000.

THE total area actually cultivated in the fourteen chief rice producing districts of Lower Burma is 4,334,297 acres, being an increase of 3·97 per cent over the last year. The rainfall, on the whole, is extremely favourable and the crop prospects are very good.

A CIRCULAR has been issued which says that Junior Civilians on arrival in Burma should undergo a thorough course of training in land records work and be required to pass the district standard proficiency examination therein. They will in future be attached for three months to the Land Records Office for training.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and perilous imitations.

THE FUTURE OF CHINA.

INTERESTING OFFICIAL REPORT.

THE annual report of Mr. W. N. Beauclerk, Secretary of the British Legation at Peking, contains some very valuable comments on the eventful year of 1894. In conclusion he says:—

It appears to me an inevitable result of the war with Japan that the eyes of all the principal foreign powers will be turned towards China and Korea watching and waiting for the extension of trade in various branches which may reasonably be expected to ensue.

The revival of commerce which has been shown to have taken place in these countries, notwithstanding the numerous and serious hindrances in the way of progress and prosperity, is alone a fair warrant of future promise.

Even if, as may be the case, China has learnt no lesson by the war, yet it seems scarcely credible that she will be able to to avoid some measures of reorganisation, if not merely in self defence, at least by the necessity of providing money for the large indemnity which must be paid.

If China is ever to stand alone and cease to be a helpless victim of any assailant, she must have a new fleet, an honest financial administration, and an army reorganised after a European model. More than this, or rather in order to obtain these things, she must construct railways, open mines, build roads, and generally develop the great latent resources of the Empire.

All this has been said before and frequently enough elsewhere. The conclusion drawn therefrom by me is that great commercial interests must be involved in the changes which now appear to be imminent.

With respect to the partial or more extended opening up of China and the development of trade and industries therein, it cannot be too strongly impressed upon British capitalists, contractors, manufacturers, merchants, all who have any interest in the trade of the Far East, that the strength of foreign competition is and will be very great. It is necessary in the first instance for them to take adequate measures to prevent their enterprises being forestalled and eclipsed by their numerous rivals.

For this purpose it is here suggested that the said merchants, &c., would do well to see, without delay, that they are ably and efficiently represented in China by agents duly qualified to further their interests and to hold their own against all competitors.

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Fluctuations in the value of silver, though occurring were less violent, and whilst exposing the importer to less risk, also afforded more confidence to the exporter. This is well illustrated by the results of the year's operations, almost every export having done well.

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We may conclude that the revival, which under unchanged circumstances we may expect to continue, is the natural result of the range of values of exports and imports having reached a sound and safe base, and of a moderate steadiness in exchange, which had reached a low standard. It may also be considered as being the result of careful deal

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 2 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GEMMED FINGER RINGS.—We have a very pretty collection of this form of ornaments. Some of the newest season's designs are particularly pretty. Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Pearls, Tur quoises, Opals, &c., of splendid quality. MARCKS AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY and POONA.

5 TIMES satisfied. E. Dixon, of Twickenham, says that since last 26 years he has been using SINGER'S MACHINES, and had 5 different machines from time to time, and was always satisfied, and could never get a better satisfaction than this.

CHOICEST CEYLON and INDIAN TEAS.—We recommend these TEAS very strongly to such as have not yet tried ; unadulterated ; very superior and very moderately priced Teas.—MORTON, MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, an active JOB CANVASSER, for a Printing Press. Salary to begin from Rs. 40 rising Rs. 10 every quarter up to Rs. 100, besides good Commission. European Pensioner preferred. Apply "E." care of this paper.

2 MAGNIFICENT PICTURES, by Dore—"Christ Leaving the Prœcorium" and ; "The Vale of Tears," in Handsome Gilt Frames.—ON VIEW at THE TRACT SOCIETY, Bombay.

HIGH-CLASS SUMATRA CIGARS.—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 at Rs. 3, 2-12, and 2-8 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are very carefully manufactured from selected and thoroughly matured Para Dindigul Tobacco with Sumatra covering. They are mild, aromatic, and free-drawing Cigars, and as such are strongly recommended to all the lovers of Sumatra Brands. A trial earnestly solicited. N. E. DASTRA and Co., Cigar Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

PATENT BONZALINE BILLIARD BALLS :—We recommend these specially during the Hot Season, as they are not liable to Crack or Warp as easily as real Ivory ones, and are only Half the Price. Sole Agents :—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 13, Marine Street.

FRESH HIGH CASTE ARAB HORSES and PONIES, suitable for Racing, Polo, &c. For particulars apply to Mr. ABDOOR RAZZAK BIN CURTAS, Ripon Road Stables, Byculla, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 51, Queen Street, Glasgow. This pure old Whiskey may be had from Messrs EMLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

IF YOU LIKE GOOD TEA, at a fair price, BUY MY MIXTURE, Re. 1 per lb. Honest mixture, not Tea Godown Sweepings.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PALI HILL.—TO BE LET, on Pali Hill, a small BUNGALOW, prettily situated in a large Garden. Stabling for 2 horses. Water laid on. Rent Moderate. Apply CHALK, WALKER and SMETHAM, Solicitors, 18 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GODOWN TO LET, in Armenian Lane, below "Bombay Gazette" Printing Works. Apply to "B. R." care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful Information. Price 2 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Railway Stations and Railway Terminus.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English, and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Monday and Thursday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly, Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay; to the Mofussil, postage extra.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Pair or Team to Hire, by Day or Month, at the MYSHY STABLE of MR. PESTONJEE EDULJEE Pickot Road, Bombay. A Trial solicited.

[illegible]KER JOUEP "B" BRAND CHAM-PAGNE is Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to [illegible]YON and Co., Sole Agents.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Mono-[illegible]&c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest [illegible]ving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing [illegible]. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay [illegible] Press.

[illegible]RAN PINTO'S HOTEL.—This [illegible]known, Commodious, and most Central Hotel [illegible]to European Visitors. Cuisine unsurpassable. [illegible]brary, Public Offices, Churches, &c., and is [illegible] walk of the Gymkhana.

M[illegible]RAN CLARENDON HOTEL.—Well known, most central, close to Public Offices, is now OPEN to Visitors. Terms Moderate.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL—near Byculla Railway Station—One of the Best in Bombay.—First-class Table. Best of wines and spirits supplied. Complete suites of apartments, airy and comfortable. For Terms apply to the MANAGER.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed at this Hotel for nearly a fortnight, during that time I received every attention from the Proprietor and his servants. My wife who joined me for a few days at the Hotel also received the same kind attention. In fact, we were treated more as guests than as casual visitors. We are very much obliged to the Proprietor for all his kindness and wish him every success.—REV. DAVID FINLAYSON, saoni, Chappara, Central Provinces.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 18.

DURING the greater part of the present week business has been to a great extent suspended, owing to the *Diwali* (Hindu new year) holidays, for which the banks and markets generally are closed until next week. There was no important movement in Cotton here until a day or two ago, when, in response to the strong tenor of advices from the ruling markets for this staple, an active demand, both for ready stuff, and for contracts, for the new crop sprung up from exporters at enhanced prices, local consumers participating to only a moderate extent, and that only in ready Cotton. Wheat has been quiet with only a small export business passing ; and Seeds have been taken to only a small extent by shippers, in a steady market, prices, with the exception of those for *Linseed*, which are rather higher, being unchanged. Rates of Exchange were maintained at last Friday's level for a time ; but litterly they have receded a little, and closed last evening for the holidays 1-16d. lower both for Bank and Private Paper. The plethora of Money has continued. Government Paper has fluctuated a good deal ; but closed 1-16d. per cent. lower than our last weekly quotation. There has been a little more business done in Freights this week ; but rates have not improved, and holders of tonnage seem to be more willing to meet the market at current rates. Business in Imports has been upon a reduced scale, owing to the holidays ; but prices have an upward tendency in sympathy with the advance in Cotton.

MONEY.—The decrease in the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, which was an unusual feature in the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued last week, was not reproduced in the Return issued on Monday, which disclosed an increase of 15 lakhs, at 509¼ lakhs, and which was mainly due to an addition of 24 lakhs to Private Deposits, in which it will be remembered there had been a decrease of 5¼ lakhs in the previous Return. In Loans a decrease of 4¾ lakhs was shown, while, on the other hand, Bills Discounted had increased by 3¾ lakhs, the net falling off in trade requirements having been represented by some 25 lakhs, the gain of which to the Cash Balance was reduced by withdrawals, aggregating over 11 lakhs, from Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches.

The occurrence of the Native holidays has further restricted the demand for Money this week, while supplies are as plentiful as ever. The minimum rate of the Bank of Bombay remains at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—Last mail-day the market opened steady at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready, and 1s. 1 13-16d. for December and 1s. 1 7-8d. to 1s. 1 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Quotations rose 1-32d. all round, but only a very moderate business was reported either way, and the market closed firm. Again steady on Monday at opening, rates were quoted at 1s. 1 13-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand for near delivery, and 1s. 1 27-32d. forward, at which a considerable amount was taken both by the *bona-fide* trade and otherwise. For three months' sight Credits 1s. 1 29-32d. was quoted for October delivery, 1s. 1 15-16d. for November-December, and 1s. 1 31-32d. for next year. Although none was offering, the market remained and closed steady. Rates opened the following day at 1s. 1 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 1 7-8d. for three months' sight Credits, 1s. 1 13-16d. having been quoted for Bank Telegraphic, December-January transfer. Merchants' Bills were scarce, and a good enquiry having set in for Bank Paper at the rate named, a fair amount was given both ready and forward, and rates receded 1-32d. all round, the market having closed quiet. On Wednesday rates opened steady at 1s. 1¾d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, at which a very fair amount was taken ; and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits for October-November delivery, 1s. 1 27-32d. for December, and 1s. 1 7-8d. for 1896 ; but Bills were again scarce, and rates for Bank remittance temporarily receded 1-32d., and before the close partially rallied again. Yesterday a steady feeling prevailed in the market, and rates were quoted at 1s. 1 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, ready, and 1s. 1¾d. for December onwards ; and at 1s. 1 13-16d. for near three months' sight Credits, 1s. 1 27-32d. for December delivery, and 1s. 1 7-8d. later on. A moderate amount of the latter class of Paper was reported to have been placed, but the enquiry for Bank remittance was extremely dull, and the market closed quiet, but steady, with forward Bank media of remittance quoted at 1s. 1¾d. and Sterling Credits at 1s. 1 27-32d. to 7-8d. at three months' sight ready quotations as given below, being also those for the mail, the Banks closing for the rest of the week for the holidays :—

Bank Bills on Demand		...	1s. 1 23-32d. per rupee.
Do.	Tel. Transfer.	...	1s. 1 23-32d. "
Do.	3 months' sight	...	1s. 1¾d. "
Do.	4 Do.	...	1s. 1 25-32d. "
Do.	6 Do.	...	1s. 1 13-16d. "
Credits	3 Do.	...	1s. 1 13-16d. "
"	6 Do.	...	1s. 1 27-32d. "
Documents	3 Do.	...	1s. 1 27-32d. "
"	6 Do.	...	1s. 1 7-8d. "
Francs	3 Do.	...	1·45½ "
"	6 Do.	...	1·46½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER was steady last mail-day with opening quotations at 109 3-8 for Money, and 109 3-16 for Account, on which an advance of 1-16 per cent. was obtained and maintained to the close. On Monday the market was weak in tone, and rates after having opened at 109 3-8 for Cash and 159½ for the next settlement, declined 1-8 per cent. in both positions, having left off at 109¼ for Money and 109 1-8 for Account. The market was weak and declining the following day, and rates opened at 109 1-8 for Cash and the month's settlement, and then receded to 108 7-8 and 108 9-16 in the two positions, respectively. Prices rallied, however, before the close, and left off at 109 1-16 for Money and 108 7-8 for Account. On Wednesday the market was stronger, and rates after having opened at 108 15-16 for Money, and 108 13-16 for Account, advanced to 109 1-8 and 109 1-16 in the two positions, respectively, and closed at a decline of 1-16 per cent. from the enhanced quotation. The market opened with a better feeling yesterday at 109¼ for Cash, and 109 1-8 for the next settlement, but these rates gave way a little in a quiet market, say to 109 1-8 and 109 1-16 in the two positions, respectively, but rallied towards the close, and eventually left off as they had opened.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is 2 per cent. higher at 134. Port Trust Bonds are 2½ higher at 110¼.

SHARES.—This market has been closed during the greater part of the past week on account of the *Diwali* holidays, and the only changes in our list compared with that of a week ago are as follows :—Lakhmidas, Rs. 30 higher ; Hyderabad, Rs. 10, and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5 ; Presidency Mills, Rs. 15 lower ; Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 10; and Swadeshi Mills, Rs. 5. In Banks, Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 5.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In consequence of the rise in Cotton the market for staple *Grey Goods* here is steadier ; but the *Diwali* holidays have restricted business to a large extent. Rates are tending upwards ; but genuine up-country demand is not up to its usual volume at this time of the year. Holders of stocks, however, show more firmness than they did last week. In *Bleached, Dyed, Printed* and *Turkey-Red* Goods a better feeling has been apparent, and rates are hardening. The tone of the market for *Locally-made* Goods has somewhat improved ; but the actual business done is small. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week are estimated at 2,500 packages ; and those of *Local* at 1,000 bales.

YARNS.—The market for *Imported Twist* has been steady, and prices unchanged, a moderate business having been reported during the past week. Sales of *Bombay Spinnings* in China for the week have been about 6,000 bales ; and this, coupled with advancing Cotton, has led to a further rise in prices here of about 1-8 to 3-16 anna per lb. upon last week's quotations. Speculators, who hold about 15,000 bales, or engagements to deliver, have the command of the market, and do more business than the Mills themselves. The sales of the week are estimated at 5,000 bales.

METALS.—An advance of 4 annas per cwt. has taken place in prices of *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* in a steady market, and with a moderate demand. *Iron* is steady, but in small enquiry, and *Swedish* has further declined 8 annas.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of *Powell's Duffryn Cardiff*, for September shipment, at Rs. 19 per ton ; for September-October, at Rs. 18½ ; October-November, at Rs. 17½ ; and November-December, at Rs. 17 per ton ; and for the new year, say from January to April shipment, from Rs. 17 to Rs. 16½ per ton. *Davison's West Hartley* have been placed at Rs. 17½ for September ; and for the new year, as above, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 15½ per ton. The market closes firm and advancing. We quote alongside :—

West Hartley	*nil.*
West do.	Rs. 18 per ton.
Australian	*nil.*
Powell's Duffryn...	Rs. 18½ "
Cardiff	Rs. 18½ "
Japan	*nil.*

EXPORTS.

COTTON last week closed with a firm market for this staple, and with prices Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher, and was afterwards quiet or steady, with very little business passing in either direction until the day before yesterday when, in sympathy with the advices from Liverpool and London, a strong feeling set in, and a large business was done, chiefly by exporters and in forward contracts for the new crop, while prices advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. The business reported for shippers' account sums up over 8,000 bales of old ready Oomrawuttee and Dhollera descriptions, Compta, Compta-Ginned, and Dharwar ; and forward contracts for new Bengal, for November delivery ; Broach for March ; and Bhowngurr, for April-May delivery. The purchases by the Mills have aggregated about 2,000 bales of ready old Oomras, Dholleras, and Bengal. The market closed firm, at an advance of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy.

According to the official telegrams to hand on Monday morning from the Cotton-growing districts, Cotton was arriving in small quantities at Agra in the Bengal circle, while at Beawar, in the same circle, picking had partially begun. At Khangaum, and Barsee, in the Oomrawuttee circle, the crop was excellent, and in the former district picking had partially commenced. At Broach the crops were flourishing, as they were also at Wadhwan and Dhollera, in the Dhollera circle, in seasonable weather, but the continued absence of rain at Bhowngurr was causing anxiety.

Beyond the adverse news from the Bhownugger district of the Dhollera circle, where the drought continued, the advices by wire to hand yesterday morning regarding the Cotton crop were of a favourable tenor from all the circles, the plants having continued to flourish in suitable weather and picking having commenced in the most forward growths. The outturn of the crop in the Oomrawuttee district of the circle of that name was estimated at 75 per cent.

The following are to-day's quotations for fullpressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, *via* Canal, without commission, *viz.* :—

Cotton—			Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	January, 96,	Rs.	225 -3 27-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	"	205 -3 17-32d.	
Do. Good	"	"	195 -3 13-32d.	
Selatee, Fully Good	January-February	"	245 -3 27-32d.	
Broach, Fully Good	January	"	235 -3 27-32d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	January-February	"	230 -3 25-32d.	
Dhollera, Fine	May	"	248 -4 -32d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	"	228 -4 -32d.	
Do. Good	"	"	223 -3 29-32d.	
S G Dharwar, Good	"	"	240 -4 1-32d.	
Westerns	"	"	227 -3 7-8d.	
Broach, Fine	March	"	270 -4 4d.	
Do. Good	"	"	264 -4 13-32d.	

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1895. Bales.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.
For the week	10,439	2,693	10,584
From 1st Jan. to 17th Oct.	1,457,346	1,541,080	1,451,939
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	4,161	3,450	3,836
From 1st Jan. to 17th Oct.	514,172	777,954	765,317
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	6,407	1,451	1,108
From 1st Jan. to 17th Oct.	140,959	146,760	140,042

WHEAT.—Business in this market for shippers' account has been generally upon a small scale, the tone of the market having been quiet or steady ; but no movement in prices has taken place, and we still quote :—

White Pessy, 91 per cent....	Rs. 4-2-6	per cwt.
Do. do. 85 " ... "	4-1-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi..... "	3-13-0	"
Red Delhi ..... "	3-12-0	"
Hard Yellow ..... "	3-10-0	"
Red Ahmedabad ..... "	3-12-0	"
Hard Red..... "	3-5-0	"

SEEDS have been a steady market throughout the week, and purchases for export have been upon a moderate scale ; but the only change in prices has been in the case of *Linseed*, which advanced one anna per cwt. on two days, our closing quotations this evening being as follows :—

Linseed.....	Rs. 7-7-6 to 7-9-6	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat ..	6-15-0 to 7-0-0	"
Do. do. Cawnpore ..	6-10-0	"
Do. Red " ... "	6-4-0 to 6-5-0	"
Gingelly White ..... "	40-0-0 to 41-0-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed..... "	38-0-0 to 39-0-0	"

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	46,934	54,295	62,314
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th October 4,319,397		3,066,568	5,974,090
Linseed for the week.....	6,231	15,215	33,568
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th October 2,593,183		5,135,826	3,987,167
Rapeseed for the week...	8,021	5,528	15,066
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th October.....2,095,470		3,314,533	4,170,542
Gingelly seed for the week	22,041	22,901	30,633
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th October	803,116	805,929	1,025,692

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Wheat for the week	6,040	7,208	...
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th October 2,394,803		1,544,212	4,421,378
Linseed for the week ...	70,557	51,256	10,575
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th October.....2,376,754		5,121,631	3,774,677
Rapeseed for the week...	12,930	23,673	34,009
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th October 1,701,992		3,106,104	3,851,061
Gingelly seed for the week	6,303	1,957	2,000
Do. from 1st Jan. to 17th October 1,044,998		893,456	1,137,579

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed declining. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera.....	4 1-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	107 3-8
3 per cent. Reales.....	100¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	118
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper.....	82
Bar Silver.....	30 7-8

The sum of about £125,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £41,200,000 ; decrease, £5,00,000 ; public deposits, £4,700,000 ; decrease, £600,000 ; other deposits, £30,400,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; other securities, £25,200,000 ; increase, £100,000 ; notes and gold, £31,400,000 ; decrease, £400,000. The Bank's reserve is 57 per cent. of the liabilities.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 17.

The City Line steamer City of Venice, left here for Bombay this evening.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here this morning.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Biasgno, left Penang for Bombay, on the 16th inst.

RAJPUTANA-MALW RAAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 5th October 1895 on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,29,000	2,00,000	4,000	3,33,000
Or per mile of Railway	77	120	2	199
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	15,86,207	23,63,657	75,097	40,24,931
Total for 14 weeks...	17,15,207	25,63,657	79,097	43,57,961
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,28,025	2,68,382	5,814	4,02,221
Per mile of Ry do. Total to corresponding date do.	77	160	3	240
	17,42,406	30,65,652	69,791	48,78,849

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 69,231
Ditto to date ..... " 5,20,888

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, OCTOBER 17.

10 p.m. ... 82·9

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18.

6 a.m. ... 79·4
10 a.m. ... 85·1
2 p.m. ... 86·4
4 p.m. ... 86·4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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5 Lord Sandhurst at Dhulia.
6 The Supreme Legislative Council.—Indian Factory Act.—Late azure in Kuchperwandpur.
7-8-9 SPORTING NEWS : Bombay Gymkhana Fifth Annual Athletic and Sporting Meeting.—Cricket at Simla.—Madras Races.—Bombay Rifle Club.—Royal Bombay Golf Club.
9-10 The In-Coming Mail.—The Tollygunj Club.—Departure of the Transport Britannia.—Arrival of the Warren Hastings.—The Mutiny

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF EASTERN COLONIES.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Straits Settlements Association have accepted the proposal made by Lord Ripon in his despatch of the 28th June in regard to the military contribution made by Singapore.

His Lordship also made proposals to the other Eastern Colonies regarding their military contribution, and in them demanded seventeen and a-half per cent. from Hongkong and five per cent. from the Mauritius, and it is expected that Ceylon will be asked to contribute from eight to ten per cent.

THE GRACE TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. W. G. Grace has received five thousand pounds of the fund subscribed towards his testimonial.

THE JAPANESE CAMPAIGN IN FORMOSA.

A telegram from Hongkong states that the Japanese have captured Takao in Formosa, and are now bombarding Taiwanfu, which the Black Flag Chief refuses to surrender.

THE CHOLERA AT DAMIETTA.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

No fresh cases of cholera have been reported at Damietta, and it is not expected that the outbreak will spread.

The Egyptian Government have appointed a Cholera Committee similar to that which sat in 1883.

THE SILVER ROBBERY.

It has transpired that it was one of Elkington's foremen and not the manager of the firm who was arrested in connection with the robbery on September 25th.

THE ARMENIAN REFORMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 17.

The Sultan has issued an Irade approving of the modified Armenian reforms as agreed to between the Ambassadors and Syed Pacha.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION NOT SETTLED YET.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 18.

Latest advices from Lebanon, in Asiatic Turkey, state that excitement prevails there, and that fatal conflicts have taken place in that region, between the Druses and Metuali Druses. The latter complain of Turkish injustice.

It is feared that the acceptance by the Sultan of the modified Armenian reforms does not settle the question from the Armenian point of view, while at the same time it increases the discontent existing among the Musulman Liberals.

PROVINCIAL VOLUNTEERS' MEDALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

The following are the winners of the Provincial Volunteers' medals for the season 1894-95 :—Winner of the Presidency Medal—Major R. Tickner, N.-W. Railway Volunteers. Winners of the Provincial Medal—Sergeant Runciman, Corporal Crawshaw, Lieutenant R. B. Walker, Volunteer Morrison, and Sergeant Hillier.

THE TOLLS ACT COMMITTEE.

The Committee on the Tolls Act completed their work yesterday. Mr. Wrigley, Personal Assistant to the Legislative Secretary, has been deputed to prepare the final report.

THE HOME MEMBER.

Mr. Hewett, Home Secretary, leaves Simla to-day, *en route* for the Andaman Islands. It is now almost certain that Sir A. Lyall, Chief Commissioner, Assam, will succeed Sir A. Mackenzie, as the Home Member to the Viceroy's Council.

THE MILITARY SECRETARY.

It is credibly reported in Simla that Colonel Deane, Director-General, Remount Department, succeeds General Collen as Military Secretary to the Government of India. Nothing official, however, is yet known.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Military Department—Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchinson, Commanding the Forces in Chitral, is to have the rank of Colonel ; Lieutenant-Colonel Mellis, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army.

Major Spankie is appointed Officiating Assistant Judge Advocate-General.

Colonel Ventris is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General.

Army Staff—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Warburton, Somersetshire Light Infantry, is admitted on the Staff.

Foreign Department—Mr. T. Plowden, C.S., is re-appointed Resident, Hyderabad.

Captain W. Stewart, Assistant Political Agent, Gilgit, is granted furlough for one year.

Revenue Department—Messrs. E. Vredenburg and G. Grimes have been appointed to the Geological Survey of India.

Finance Department—Gunpowder common and sporting will henceforth be taxed only *ad valorem*.

To be Sub-Lieutenants :—Indian Marine Department—R. Fitzwilliams and C. Ramsay.

Captain Bonham Carter, is re-transferred to the Engineering Establishment, Railway Branch.

Mr. F. Heaven, Examiner of Accounts, and the Hon'ble Mr. L. St. Clair, Executive Engineer, are transferred to Bombay and the Central Provinces, respectively.

Mr. F. Morrison, Government Examiner of Accounts, is granted furlough for one year, three months, and twenty days ; Mr. W. Barrow officiating, vice Morrison, and Mr. Sherlock Hubbard, vice Mr. Barrow.

The records of the service of all Military officers in Political and Civil employes will be in future under the audit of the Comptroller of Military Accounts, Bengal, irrespective of the Command in which he may be serving.

WAZIRISTAN HONOURS.

The Viceroy has much pleasure in announcing to the officers and men who took part in the recent Waziristan Campaign, that the Queen approves of the grant of the India Medal, 1854, with a clasp inscribed "Waziristan."

THE CHAMAN RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The sum of Rs. 1,57,47,539 has been sanctioned for the completion of the Chaman Railway Extension.

THE KURRAM GARRISON.

The Government of India have accorded sanction to the reduction of the Kurram Garrison to the strength fixed for the permanent escort, viz., 2 Mountain Guns, 1 troop of Native Cavalry, and 250 Native Infantry.

THE SHAHZADA.

The Shahzada's special train arrives at Chaman on Sunday afternoon. He proceeds at once to Kandahar, making no stay, and returning a few days later to Kabul.

COLONEL MILEY.

There is no foundation for the statement in the *Pioneer*, that Colonel Miley, Accountant-General, Military Accounts Department, proceeds on inspection tour during the current year to Burma.

H. E. THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

POONA, Oct. 18.

The following is the official programme of his Excellency the Viceroy's visit to Poona :—

Saturday, November 9th.—Public arrival at Poona railway station, at 8-30 a.m.

Monday, 11th.—Review of troops in the morning ; levee at Council Hall in the afternoon ; banquet at Government House at 8-15 in the evening, to be followed by a ball.

Tuesday, 12th.—Leave Poona from Kirkee railway station by special train at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, departure being private.

THE WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

The Stewards of the Western-India Turf Club have decided to have nearly seven or eight days' races during the Bombay season. The first of these two days' races will be run at Mahaluxmee on the 9th and 16th November next. With the new arrangements for the starting declarations they have also decided not to allow any bookmakers on the course, and as ready money totalizators both for winners and places will be worked on the ground, it will be a great benefit to the public, as during the last races in Poona the totalizators have paid better odds than bookmakers. There will be also steeplechases in Bombay just like the Yerrowda chases in Poona. The chase will be held on the 25th January next.

THE MUTINOUS TROOPS AT GOA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

GOA, Oct. 18.

A steam-launch was despatched especially to bring back the Count of Mahem and Colonel Louis Carneiro, but up to 7 p.m., it has not returned, although the appointment was made to have the interview, at 8 p.m., yesterday. A part of the mutineers, approximately, sixty came to a village, called Aldona, and demanded money from the rich people. They still continue to be there, and wanted to break open the treasury of that church, but the residents strongly resisted their attempt. Thereupon they demanded Rs. 5,000. A notice of these facts has been sent to Government. They demand this money in the name of one of the Ranes, and the inhabitants demand the name of the Rane and his residence. The Secretariat has prepared a hospital for the wounded, and the surgeons appointed to the charge of this hospital are Surgeons Rocha and Wolfango. All Government servants have been supplied with arms and ammunition, and they are told in different directions for guarding the outposts.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, Oct. 18.

Bombay Command Staff.—Major Fraser, Loyal North Regiment, was appointed to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, from the 12th September to the 12th October, 1895, both dates inclusive (as a temporary measure), during the absence of Major Sir Henry Johnson, Bart., on leave, no qualified officer being available for temporary officiating appointment.

The following transfers and postings of officers of the Army Medical Staff are ordered :—

Surgeon-Major Yourdi, from the Bombay District to Deesa District.

Surgeon-Captain Knaggs, from the Bombay District to Mhow District.

Surgeon-Major Weston, on arrival, from England, is posted to the Poona District.

Surgeon-Lieutenant Anderson, on arrival, from England, is posted to the Bombay District.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, from the Sind District to Quetta District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stokes, R.I. Rifles, who has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment of the Bombay Command, is posted to the Mhow District.

Captain Vidal, 28th Bombay Infantry, who has been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment of the Bombay Command, is posted to the Bombay District.

Under instructions from the Army Head-quarters in India, Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Eaton is directed to proceed to Allahabad to officiate as District Principal Medical Officer.

Major Monteith, Second-in-Command, 7th Bombay Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind District, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 11th October, 1895.

The undermentioned Medical Officers of the Indian Medical Service, on arrival from England, are posted to the districts noted against their names :—Surgeons-Lieutenant Hooton, King, and Standage, Poona District ; Gibbs and Knapton, Bombay District.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the following exchange is ordered :—Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Captain Smith, from 2nd to 1st Battalion ; Captain Hensley, from 1st to 2nd Battalion. Captain Smith is accordingly directed to proceed to England and join the 1st Battalion.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs :—Lieutenant Berger, 20th Bombay Infantry, Wing Officer, Hongkong Regiment, for one year. (Pension serve ninth year commenced on the 18th December, 1895.)

The undermentioned have leave of absence :—

3rd Bombay Cavalry—Lieutenant Browne, an extension of one month, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

9th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Darley, an extension of three months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Ordnance Department—Sub-Conductor Bray, an extension of three months, on private affairs, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

Instances of Regimental Officers in India addressing the India Office direct in connection with last pay certificates having recently been brought to notice, his Excellency the Lieutenant-General, Commanding the Forces, draws attention of all officers to the irregularity of such a procedure, and the attention of officers concerned is invited to para. 2729, A. R. I. Volunteers 2, Parts II., and it is requested that all casualties occurring amongst Non-Commissioned Officers and men of R. A. on the Unattached List or amongst their families may be reported in the future to the Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, immediately the entries are being made in their record of service.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT DHULIA.

DHULIA, Oct. 17.

An occasional correspondent wires:—His Excellency went out this morning, round the city, and visited, among others places, the Civil Hospital and the new school building. In the school he was received by Mr. Kekobad Cursetjee Mody, a partner of the firm of Messrs. Dhunjeebaw Kekobad and Co., who undertook the building contract. His Excellency and Mr. Cumine, the Collector, were presented with an exquisitely beautiful and perfumed bouquet each. His Excellency then formally opened the school building with a silver key, which was presented to his Excellency by the School Committee. In the afternoon in a tastefully decorated *mandap*, which was constructed by the Municipality, in the shape of a horse-shoe, the Governor, accompanied by his Staff, was received by the President, Vice-President, and Chairman of the Municipality, and conducted to the raised dais, on each side of which was hung her Majesty's armorial and a photograph of the late Rao Bahadur Govindrao Ramchandra Garud, through whose munificence the High School building has been constructed. Mr. D. S. Garud, the Vice-President, was called upon by Mr. Cumine, the Collector and President, to read the Municipal address of welcome to his Excellency, and requesting him to open the water-works. This done, Mr. Khare, a member of the School Committee, read in its behalf another address, giving the progress education had made since the days of Mr. Mansfield, the uncle of his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, and who was a former Collector of Khandeish, and first established in Dhulia a school, in the managing committee of which the late Rao Bahadur Garud was a member. The Municipal address thanked his Excellency for conferring on the Central Division the right of sending its own representative to the Legislative Council, and touched on the grievances arising from the stringency with which the Forest Rules are enforced, and on the necessity of constructing a railway line from Chalisgaon to Dhulia. The Vice-President gave a succinct report of the completed water-works, the total cost of which amounts up to date to about four lakhs and seventeen thousand rupees. He acknowledged the support received from successive Collectors and Executive Engineers, and the Government of Lord Harris in the construction of the water-works, and expressed a hope that a similar support would be given by the Government of Lord Sandhurst in the construction of drainage which would be taken in hand at no distant date. In the address the services of Mr. Bhagwat, who supervised the water-works, were suitably acknowledged. In the address of the School Committee the munificence of and the life-long interest taken by the late lamented Rao Bahadur Garud in the spread of education in Khandeish was much praised and deservedly acknowledged. The vigour with which the contractors, Messrs. Dhunjeebaw Kekobad and Co., pushed on the work of the school building to completion within good time, was also praised, and their services were recognised by the present of a box of mathematical instruments, which was given away by his Excellency to the senior partner, Mr. Dhunjeebaw, a nephew of Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee Cursetjee, of Ahmednagar. His Excellency said that he had much pleasure in handing over the keys on behalf of the Garud family. The contractor in suitable terms thanked his Excellency and the Garud family for the nice present. In performing the dual functions of opening the water-works and the school building with silver keys of beautiful artistic make, his Excellency expressed much pleasure at having been present at the interesting ceremony, and thanked the Municipal Commissioners and the members of the School Committee for the hearty welcome accorded him, and for their even yet remembering the services rendered to Khandeish by his uncle, and dwelt on various subjects touched in the address. His Excellency promised to see to the grievances of the operation of the Forest Rules, and also to pay his most careful attention to the several requests made in the Municipal address. His Excellency shared with the School Committee in their regret for the loss Dhulia had sustained in the death of their benefactor, the late Rao Bahadur Garud, and also with the public of Dhulia in the recent tragic events in which Dhulia earned unenviable notoriety on account of the late riots. In honour of his Excellency there was an "At Home" given by Mr. Cumine, our worthy Collector, at his bungalow.

ROUGH WEATHER AT SEA.

The Florio Rubattino S. N. Co.'s s. s. D. Balduino, under the command of Captain G. Canepa, left Victoria Dock, at about 8-30 a.m., on Thursday, to proceed on her voyage to Genoa, with a general cargo and a good number of passengers. When six hours' distant from the port, there was every appearance of an approaching cyclone, wind shifting and cross sea with falling barometer from 30 to 29, on account of which she was put back, arriving in port at about 8 p.m. on the same evening. The vessel remained in harbour till about 10 a.m., yesterday, when the voyage was resumed.

WOMEN'S HOME HANDICRAFTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The season for charitable sales and fancy fairs usually finds us, if not entirely unresponsive to the call of duty, at least in a state of mind absolutely incapable of originating anything fetching. So the result of our unpreparedness is that we are obliged to send an order for fancy goods to some big shop and get in return a lot of trumpery foreign plush, ormolu, and pottery goods—neither very novel nor easy to sell at the prices that must be charged for them, according to the ordinary bazaar principles of expecting an immodest profit on a very modest outlay.

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But if like the wise woman in the Canticles we set to work in time, a great many pretty little articles can be turned out with ordinary taste and neatness, which will be far more readily bought up than the shop bazaar goods made by the million.

***

There is always a demand for dessert d'oyleys. The present fashion leans to those with a small round centre of fine damask or linen, edged with feather stitch and bordered with Renaissance point lace,—a very simple braid pattern of turned in loops or trefoil, making a scalloped edge which is finished with picot or pearling. Another style has a border of netting put on so full that when starched and made up it sets in fluffy, billowy ripples. This kind can be made with less trouble in imitation Valenciennes lace and is very dainty.

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The new idea in teapot cosies is a fancy jacket crocheted in shaded double Berlin wool, drawn in round the lid with a running ribbon tied in a rich bow-knot and fitting easily, like the trousers of Coleridge's devil, with a hole for the tail, or the spout and handle, to come through. Another pretty fancy is a washing cosy of white damask, embroidered in gold flax thread, and edged with a fluffy white fringe of threads drawn out of the white damask. Instead of a padding of cotton wadding, which after a time becomes obnoxious from the steam, it is a good plan to inter-line the cosy with carded natural wool, which can be washed and teazed occasionally.

***

Music portfolios for holding a roll of songs or pieces are very useful. There is a pretty tint of turquoise blue American cloth which makes a very charming music case lined with blue satin and bound with narrow lute-string to match. A monogram or spray of flowers may be painted in oil-colours on the part that makes the flap. Or if embroidery is preferred, a wreath of forget-me-nots traced from a transfer pattern may be worked on the satin lining. It should be remembered when cutting out the case and pocket to allow some margin over and above the measurement of the piece of music, as a tight case is apt to damage the edges. A variety of portfolios in scarlet, gold, silver, pale-green American cloths would look very gay and fetching on a bazaar table.

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Those who are clever at painting on satin can easily make dainty little trifles. With a little practice and Bessell's medium, anyone can paint effectively enough for such a purpose ; the great secret is to have a simple good pattern and to put on the colours as quickly and directly without niggling as possible. An elegant night-dress sack, a bridal present made lately, was of pink satin with a spray of wild roses on the back and a wreath of forget-me-nots with the bride's monogram on the front below the flap. The sack was edged with a thick soft ruche of pink satin ribbon and lined with a faint blue satin softly quilted and scented delicately. Another style of night dress sack is made of light lacey-looking crochet lined with turquoise blue silk. A broad crochet flounce with bow-knots of blue ribbon at the corners and fastening the flap give it a very *chic* effect. A sack of fine netting with a darned pattern and a fluffy netted flounce around is also very pretty with a lining of delicate green, mauve, or primrose.

***

The new leather work can be applied to a variety of fancy nick-nacks—the only drawback is that it is more expensive than other materials. A pretty blotting case made of embossed leather in the natural colour looks very dainty with a lining of blue satin. There is not any great art in making it up. The satin must be stretched on card or slight board quarter-of-an-inch smaller than that on which the leather cover is mounted and carefully sized, so that the edges may stick well but not smear. The fly leaf of blue satin lined with blotting paper should also be made a quarter-of-an-inch smaller all round than the cover. Then it is filled with white fly blotting paper cut to size and kept in place with a piece of narrow blue or white elastic.

***

Pretty little work cases may be made out of small pieces of thin leather or American cloth lined with silk or satin and bound with narrow lute-string ribbon. A very useful easily-made kind holds two or three small reels, needles, and buttons. The case has little round ends cut to the size of the reels, bound with lute-string and then top stitched to a piece of leather cut the exact width of the reels end to end. A little piece of fine stuff vandyked holds the needles, and a variety of buttons are tacked to the satin lining. When the case is intended for gentleman, it is well to put strong thread and a few of the buttons, white and black, most likely to be lost. For ladies, the case may be filled with black, grey, and white silk reels of an assortment of small glove buttons for the occasions when a work box is not at hand.

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Now that fine white needle work—lace, embroidery, and drawn linen—is revived, the old-fashioned work apron will come again into use. The best material for the purpose is the glass cloth which has blue or red lines crossing it at regular spaces. A geometric pattern of stars, stripes, and dots may be worked as an ornament to it ; but with only a feather stitch hem of blue or red it is very neat. The apron is cut three-quarters of a yard long. Then one-quarter yard is turned up like a fishwife's skirt, edged with feather stitch and divided into three pockets or compartments, the central one wide, the others narrow, to keep work and materials in good order. The advantage of such an apron is that it keeps the work beautifully fresh, as the least rubbing against the dress is likely to soil it.

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Folding photo screens may be made without difficulty by anyone with a straight eye and a neat hand. The important point is to cut the card foundations perfectly accurately, which can be done by measuring with a compass and not trusting to "the rule of thumb." For a four-fold screen eight pieces of card are required. Cut two strips of satin about an inch all round larger than four cards laid on the satin side by side and a quarter inch apart. Size them lightly, making sure that they make an even line above and below and are at even distances apart. When they have dried under pressure, size the cards together. Then, to hold the photographs in place tack a piece of half-inch wide baby ribbon lightly along the upper and lower ends of the cards, making it fast between each. Upright cross bands must then be put on each card and neatly sewn in place above and below. This will make the effect on each side of the screen of a little Oxford frame of ribbon into which the photos can be slipped easily.

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Pretty letter racks are also made in this style. It is an improvement to put a layer of cotton wadding under the satin, as it makes it look soft and rich when it is crossed lightly with diagonal lines of satin baby ribbon. The same plan is applied with good effect to glove and handkerchief cases made in card-board. The arrangement of the ribbon hinges which allow the cases to open from one side or the other is the only difficulty, and this is easily found out and overcome after a trial of the various ways it can be done wrongly.

***

A useful pin holder is made in the shape of a shield large enough from upper corner to point to hold a bonnet pin. The face of the shield is covered with satin either ornamented with ribbons red, white, and blue, in the shape of a Union Jack Cross, or hand-painted in real or fancy quarterings according to taste. The back of the shield is lined with coarse net into which can be darned all varieties of hair pins and safety pins, while round the top edge are set bonnet pins with glass beads, black and white small pins being ranged according to colour down the sides.

***

Hold-alls are the most useful form of fancy article. They are not beautiful usually, but even the most common-place kinds are desirable. They are so necessary travelling when one's goods are ejected temporarily from their ordinary resting place. Most convenient ones are made of holland with spaces for the various brushes, for frays, sponge and small towel. On a sea voyage they can be hung upon the cabin wall ; while on overland journeys they can be kept in a hand-bag and prevent our losing anything, as it is easy to see at a glance if everything is in its place. For the final pack-up a large hold-all made of Russian linen of a reddish brown colour is a great luxury. It will contain night-dress, light dressing gown, slippers, and the various little items, travelling cap, papers, magazines, that are a miserable encumbrance if carried separately. Anyone with a sympathetic mind who has travelled should be able to design the compartments of a hold-all. For the rest the most important thing is to make it of good material and stitch it strongly. A wooden rod run through the hem on the outside end where the straps fasten is a great help in keeping it neat. It also protects the parasol or umbrellas that are entrusted to its keeping.

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Shoe bags and umbrella holders are necessary as the breath of life to some people. But who ever saw them and thought them anything but undecorative and odious in a pretty bedroom. If any one has an idea for a really pretty shoe bag, the sooner it is made public the better. It would have a great sale at a fancy fair, for the present style is too intolerable for most people.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, Sept. 27.

I have offended the name and fame of George Eliot, not meaning to do so. There is, it seems, still a remnant of those who regard her with the queer, exaggerated worship and reverence of twenty years ago. One lady tells me, just to show that I am quite wrong and know nothing about it, that when she was fifteen she put George Eliot's poems on her list of "Books wanted." But she does not say how many years it is since that entry was made. And so my question stands unanswered. Does anybody *now* ask for George Eliot's Poems ? Then my correspondent does not agree with me as to "Daniel Deronda." I call it, and I think it, a most dreary novel. I read it twenty years ago, during the leisure of a voyage ; otherwise I would not have read it at all ; my correspondent calls it fascinating. Good ; let us, then, agree to differ. I asked again if young people still read "Middlemarch." I don't think they do ; but I may be wrong. My correspondent says that all the young people she knows do read "Middlemarch." The same remark, she says, applies to "Adam Bede." As to "Adam Bede," I hope that all young people will go on reading that book, which is a very fine novel indeed, only equalled, among George Eliot's books, perhaps among all contemporary books, by "Silas Marner." The time has come, I think, now that the glamour of the living personality has gone, for George Eliot to take her true place among English novelists. It is a very high place, but it is not the first place ; she is a good writer, but she is by no means among the the greatest. And, as a novelist is nothing unless he, or she, is human, I welcomed Mrs. Lynn Linton's reminiscences of George Eliot, as showing how really and truly human she was ; and how her brain was partly turned, in a quite natural and human fashion, by the adulation which her circle of admirers paid her.

Here beginneth the Second Lesson. It is an illustration of the First. I advanced, if you remember, an opinion—really, a conviction—that George Eliot is not at the present moment read so much as ten years ago. A correspondent sends me a corroboration of my opinion. At a recent booksale—one of the regular book-auctions—there was offered an original edition of "Felix Holt." It was knocked down for a few shillings—three shillings and sixpence ! The auctioneer, being questioned on this remarkable collapse, observed that original editions of George Eliot are not now worth a "fiftieth part" of what they were. Not a fiftieth part ! Dear me ! To use the words of George Eliot herself, "Auctioneers talk wild." But doubtless there is something of solid fact in the statement which brings one to the question of fancy prices and original editions of living writers. These prices are very funny. They are ruled, apparently, by the second-hand booksellers, who keep running up the prices by comparison with each other. Who is it that gives a guinea for some little postaster's first tiny book, of which two hundred and fifty copies are printed—two hundred distributed among personal friends, who instantly drop them into the waste-paper basket, where they vanish ; and forty are distributed among the papers, and ten are sold ? Nobody reads the poems ; nobody wants them ; yet the catalogues price them at a guinea. There cannot be found in any share list a worse investment. The value of such a book is perfectly certain to go down ; its high price is based only on the belief of some few people that the little poet will become a big poet. But, consider. Who wants original editions of the lesser poets of the last century ? Of course, there is something sporting about the thing. You back your favourite ; the odds against him are a great deal longer than you can understand ; still, he is your favourite. For my own part, as regards first editions, I prefer the test of time. The present value of an original edition of "Tom Jones," or the "Vicar of Wakefield," or "Pickwick" will always go up. If anyone has such an edition to sell cheap I will buy it.

Here is a little anecdote to show the possible value of books bought at a fancy price. A lady once came to me for advice. She had a box full of books—very rare and precious books, she said, they were. She wished to part with them. She had always kept them for an emergency—for a rainy day—for a sudden call. The time had come when she felt that she must realise their value. She thought the money would just be enough to send her son to Sandhurst, with something over for the finishing of her girl. Would I advise her where to offer them ? At that time a certain second-hand bookseller was living who was a friend of mine ; he was also a true man and an honest man. Second-hand booksellers are like a certain kind of women ; they are very good or they are very bad. This man was very good indeed. And he loved books. I asked him his opinion as to the value of this box of rare books. Alas ! The precious box ; so full of first editions and of original copies ; of authors' autographs ; of tall copies ; of uncut copies; of books as good as new ; of rare and curious books ; was valued, just as it stood, for three pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence ! This precious treasure, this board put by for a rainy day, was worth no more than three pounds fifteen shillings and sixpence ! And so, my friend, I think it extremely probable that your own rare and costly first editions which you show with so much pride, will in ten years' time be worth about a hundredth part of what you gave for them.

The other day—to be more precise, it was in the reign of Richard the Second—I met a procession marching down Chepe, and, of course, being of an inquisitive turn, I followed it. First marched half a dozen men blowing trumpets and playing fifes, so that we had music to our procession ; there were, however, no banners. After the band, came two sergeants of the Mayor carrying pikes ; and then a company of half a dozen, of whom five were varlets of the lower kind, dressed in leather jerkins, but one was apparently a citizen of the more substantial kind. A more miserable crew one never beheld ; their faces were so ashen pale, and their eyes so full of expectation and terror. They were followed by another company, also armed with pikes, and behind them, in his gown of office, rode an Alderman. At the Church of St. Michael le Quern they turned in the direction of St. Martin's, and the armed men, I observed, closed in upon the prisoners as the gates of St. Martin's Sanctuary were passed. So we marched through the Shambles to Newgate, and out into Smithfield. Here, beside the Elms, there was a gibbet erected ; beside it, half hiding it, arose a great smoke from a huge fire of wood ; in the heart of the fire, the flames licking its sides, stood a cauldron full of boiling water ; and a crowd of people looked on and shouted when the procession appeared without the wall. Then I understood what was going to happen. It was the Ordeal of Water. They took the well-dressed prisoner first ; they bared his arm above the elbow, they tied linen round his arm in a single fold, and sealed it at the band and at the shoulder. Then they threw a white stone in the water, and a priest began to recite certain prayers. This done, the prisoner stepped forward ; he hesitated a moment ; the flames sprang up threatening ; the smoke rose thick and black ; the steam was like a white cloud among thunder clouds. Then he bent over the cauldron ; it seemed to me as if at his coming the flames fell down ; the smoke and steam parted ; he plunged in his hand boldly, and drew out the white stone triumphantly. The crowd shouted. The priest cried' "Behold the Will of God !" They put the prisoner back. Yet three days he must remain in prison ; if at the end of that time his arm show no sign of scalding, he will go free ; if it is scalded, the man will be hanged. Then the next man's time arrived ; for him the flames sank not, nor did the smoke and steam part asunder. He hesitated ; he trembled ; he plunged in his hand ; he withdrew it a moment after singed with the flames, tearing at the linen wrapper, and so without the stone. The Alderman motioned to the gibbet before the third man had tried he was hanging by the neck to that fatal tree. The third man's case was worse than that of the second man, for his courage failed him altogether and he fell swooning into the fire, whence he was dragged, scorched and burned ; but before he had time to feel the agony of the flames he was swinging beside his companion. There remained three more. But these three fell upon their knees and confessed the crime. They refused the Ordeal. They too were hanged. When all was over the crowd dispersed, well satisfied. And as for me, I cannot but believe that, considering the prayers and the miracle that saved one of the six, here was a clear manifestation from the Lord as to the true criminals ; and I marvel that the wisdom of the Church does not abolish the uncertain and cumbrous method of Trial by Jury and substitute in all cases the simple and pious plan of asking the Lord to decide by Ordeal of Battle, Fire, or Water.

The case of Mr. Brooks ought not to be allowed to rest. It involves points of really national importance, especially the point whether national funds are to be lavished on party purposes. That the case is not to be treated as a political weapon is shown by the fact that papers of opposite politics, such as *Truth*, the *Daily Chronicle*, and the *St. James's Gazette*, have all taken it up, and that Mr. Brooks has addressed the same letter to the last two papers. This letter, one remrrks, should be preserved and used, when the time for making questions arrives, in order to illustrate the character of the man concerned. About Mr. Brooks himself I know nothing. It is said that he has written party pamphlets ; it is said that he is on the list of the Charity Organisation Society as a writer of begging letters ; it is certain that he has received a grant of £200 from the Royal Bounty Fund ; it is said that the grant is nominally for literary work ; and it is further said that the donor is Mr. Arthur Balfour. I submit the following questions as some which should be asked ; but with deference to the superior judgment of those papers or those members who may ask the questions : (1) What is the origin, the constitution, the history of the Royal Bounty Fund ; what are its revenues ; whence are they derived ? (2) Is the Sovereign through her almoners the irresponsible administrator of the fund ? If so, no one has the right to ask anything except this—has the Queen made public any rules limiting or constituting a claim to her bounty from this fund ? (3) If not, who is the administrator ? And in this case, what are the rules and to what kind of cases is it applied ? (4) Is there published annually a list of the grants made out of this fund ? (5) Is it the custom to employ the fund for party politics (6) What are the exact services rendered by Mr. Brooks to the country, in any capacity, which have entitled him to such a reward ? (7) Does Mr. Balfour, after the information supplied by the Charity Organisation Society, still consider that Mr. Brooks is a worthy object of her Majesty's benevolence ? And, if so, what reparation to wounded reputation the Charity Organisation Society is prepared to offer ? These questions seem to me called for. We cannot look too jealously on the award of grants, pensions, bounties out of funds belonging to the nation. Above all things, it should be most carefully provided that party services must be paid for out of the party's purse.

The following remarks on certain agricultural points were given to me by a lady who understands something of the question. She spoke to the following effect : "The Duke of Devonshire thinks that perhaps the best butter and cheese cannot be made in small quantities or with insufficient appliances. But, as regards butter, I know from my own experience that the fault on our farms lies with the farmers' wives and daughters, who will not take the trouble to make it every day, or at least every other day. In Yorkshire I know of two places at least where no farmer's wife would churn more than once a week, so that the cream is sour before it was churned. In Kent they make only twice a week which is not enough. At a certain farm on Dartmoor which I know the butter is made every morning, and fetches in August and September 1s. 6d. a lb. in the neighbouring market. We have to pay 1s. 6d. a lb. for dairy-made butter in North London, and there is very little to be got. Most of the shops keep only French and Danish butter, for which we pay only 1s. 3d. or 1s. 4d. a lb. Again at a farm in Kent the other day I asked if they could send me in the winter some home-cured bacon, as well as fowls. No ; they do not kill their pigs or cure their bacon. But why not ? Again—I am very sorry to see that the *Spectator* advocates the factory system for farming. Consider what this may mean. Walking two or three miles to and from the factory ; giving up the country for the town life ; giving up their poultry and their calves ; worse still, giving up the home life for the life which has been proved up to the hilt so full of evils, of temptations, and of ruin. Oh ! Not factory farms, if they can be by any plan avoided."

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL G. R. J Shakespear is permitted to reside in India on vacating his appointment on the District Staff.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT J. R. MCMUNN, Medical Staff has been detailed for service in the Punjab Command.

MAJOR-GENERAL E. D'O. TWEMLOW, Royal Engineer is permitted to reside out of India on vacating his appointment in the Military Works Department.

CAPTAIN J. A. TANNER and Lieutenant F. F. N Rees, Military Works Department, are posted to the Bengal Command, on return from field service. Major H. W. Doperier and Lieutenant A. C. Scott are posted to the Bombay Command.

The following appointments are sanctioned :—3rd Madras Lancers—Lieutenant F. Adams, Unattached List, to be Supernumerary Officiating Squadron Officer ; 31st Punjab Infantry—Lieutenant A. H G. Thomson, from 30th Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure ; 3rd Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant A. W. Chitty to be Permanent Wing Officer and Quartermaster ; and 10th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant A. K. MacGeorge, from 6th Bombay Cavalry, to be Permanent Wing Officer.

ARMY Regulations, India, Volume I., Part I, British troops, is reconstructed as follows :—"An officer removed from the Staff College as unlikely to become an efficient staff officer or for failing to pass the prescribed examinations, will be required to rejoin in India at his own expense with the least possible delay. Should he be removed on account of misconduct he will, in addition, forfeit the time spent from date of leaving regiment, appointment, or duty in India to date of rejoining the same."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA FIFTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC AND SPORTING MEETING.

LADIES' PUTTING (GOLF) COMPETITION.

There will be a Ladies' Putting competition on the Gymkhana ground, just outside the Lawn Tennis enclosure, open to all lady golfers. There will be a prize given to the lady who does the round of short holes in the fewest number of strokes. No entrance fee ; golf balls will be provided, but ladies should, if possible, bring their putters. Ladies may enter for the competition on arriving on the ground after the Ladies' Fling and the Victoria Cross race.

The following is the order of events for this afternoon :—

4-30 p.m.—"V. C." race.
4-45 p.m.—"Ladies Fling."
5 p.m.—Ladies Putting competition.
5 p.m.—Final of Bowls Tournament.
Dr. MacDonald scratch plays Mr. C. E. Nixon+3.
6 p.m.—Prize distribution.

By kind permission of Major Selby Smith and officers the Band of the Royal Irish Rifles will play a selection of music at the Gymkhana, commencing at 5 p.m.—Yours, &c.,

T. W. BIRKETT.
Hony. Secretary.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, Captain L. H Moule, will sail to-day, for Londoo, Brindisi, and Aden, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Barnett, Lieut W
Boyce, Mr, Mrs, three children and infant
Bakewell, Mr J W
Bunny, Major and Mrs A C
Bull, Miss
Boddam, Le B L
Beauchamp, Mrs
Boucher, Capt
Cole, Mrs Francess
Cama, Mr S R
Crosko, Pte G
Davis, Mr J E
Dalby, Mr T
Dearle, Pte A
Ellis, Mr Atwill
Earnles, Miss
Edmiston, Mr W
Edwards, Capt S M
Fiske, Col A
Gorves, Mrs Seveson, Infant and Nurse
Glendinning, Miss
Gaskoin, Miss
Hill, Lt F B
Hall, Mr H
Keyzar, Mr
Klug Hall, Mrs and child
Lawrie, Miss M S
Leveson Gower, Mrs and infi
Lingard, Lt and Mrs
Lees, Lt and Mrs C E
Mclver, Mr
Menzies, Mrs Tom Le Mead, Miss
McKaig, Mrs Miss and Master
Morley, Mrs and child
Nason, Capt H H W
Pulley, Major and child
Robert, Mrs
Roome, Lt
Smyth, Miss
Sidney-Smith, Mrs and child
Shere, Sayed Mahomed
Watts, Mrs, two children and infant
Wilson Mrs A R
Whitmash, Mr T

FOR BRINDISI.

Cooke, Mr H G
Collins, Miss
Crook, Lt J M S
Fenn, Miss
Gatacre, General
Hamilton, Col I
Inverarity, Mr
Jerdon, Mr C M
Lord, Miss
Millard, Mr, jr
Mackenzie, Col, K J L, Mrs and Miss
Millard, Mr and Mrs, and 4 children
Oswald, Maj J
Sellars, Mr T B
Stuart Wortley, Capt R W
Smyth, Lieut W C

FOR GIBRALTAR.—Pires, Mrs, child and 3 infants.

The following passages have been engaged :—

Per s s Suttej, Capt W J Nantes, 26th Oct. 1895.

For London—Capt Stapleton ; William Prideaux ; and Mr W H S

sheer are each over 150 yards in length, and as they are Sixty-five feet above the river bed when in torrent they may be pronounced practically secure against the worst floods. To give the reader a clear idea of the radical difficulty of the route and of the skill with which it has been overcome, it may be mentioned that in the most difficult section of all—that between Hirok and Kolpur—the Bolan ravine is crossed no fewer than nine times in four miles. There are seven new stations on the line—viz., Pasir, Pishi, Chidderzie, Hirok, Kolpur, Dosan, and Mach. At all of these there are tanks containing water, and at Kolpur, the highest point of the line, storage is provided for from 100,000 to 150,000 gallons of water. At Mach there are engine sheds, and the engines employed on the more difficult ascent will be changed there for others better suited for the easy run into Quetta. The gauge of the line is throughout the standard one of 5ft. 6in., and whereas steel and the heaviest iron rails are used throughout, steel sleepers are employed in several of the more important sections of the line. No expense, in short, has been spared to make the line answer the important purposes for which it has been constructed.

Although the works have been seriously interfered with and delayed on several occasions by snow storms, rain, and even cyclonic cold, when the native labourers could do no work less than four years have sufficed to enable the engineers of the Government of India to overcome the natural obstacles of an exceptionally difficult route, and to once more establish, on what seems a secure basis, railway communication with Quetta. That important Asiatic fortress is now in direct communication by railway with Karachi on the one side and Lahore on the other. When the missing-link between Mari and Attock has been completed these will also be direct lateral communication between Peshawur and Quetta or rather between their nearest bases at Attock and Sukkur. Troops arriving from England can be landed at the same port, and sent to either of our advanced positions in accordance with the necessity or policy of the hour. These splendid results have been attained quietly within the last few years, and without attracting unnecessary attention. When the failure of the Hurnai Railway became incontestable, there was much jubilation in Russia, and more than one prominent article was written on the loss of our millions in Mud Gorge. But, notwithstanding their loss, we have quickly repaired the blow, and we can to-day congratulate ourselves on having closed up, with that tenacity of purpose which is still a national characteristic, the broken link in our scientific frontier of India by the railway we have carried across and through the dreaded Bolan Pass to Quetta.

THE ARMENIAN QUESTION.

DISTURBANCE AT STAMBOUL.

WRITING from Constantinople on September 28, a Correspondent of the *Standard* said :—It is most persistently asserted to-day that the Porte has accepted *in toto* the scheme of the 11th of May relating to Armenia, and that the Ambassadors have notified the satisfaction of the Governments they represent at this decision. I give this under all reserves, only repeating that all hopes of a solution of the difficulty on such bases proving permanent have ceased to exist. It would certainly be a matter of congratulation if Turkey, under the influence of the consistent and gentle pressure which has been exercised by the Powers, aided by the slow approach of the Fleet, should now have seen fit to accede to the original demands of the Powers; but the conviction is daily growing stronger that, if a Russian occupation of Armenia is to be avoided, it can only be by the three Powers exacting the severest guarantees, secured by agents on the spot, and not through the Commission sitting at Constantinople.

How the consent of Turkey can be obtained to such guarantees, without the assembling of a Conference, is likely soon to become a question of the day. Meanwhile, private information reaches me to the effect that Russia is making extraordinary military preparations, having ordered in Europe thousands of shells charged with gun-cotton, and millions of cartridge cases, all to be forwarded to Batoum, presumably with the object of being prepared to act promptly on an emergency arising in Asia.

Sept. 29.

The wish was evidently father to the thought at the Porte, when it circulated the rumour I mentioned yesterday to the effect that the Powers had accepted its concessions. In diplomatic circles it is, on the contrary, asserted that no instructions have yet been received, and an impression seems to exist that, when the decision of the Powers arrives, they will more likely require a broader basis and better guarantees than was originally demanded, and now so unwillingly conceded.

The present anxiety of the Porte to close with the scheme of the 11th May is due largely to the approach of the British Fleet, which it fears may be intended to back up a more stringent and imperative Note. What or whom the end will be there is yet no clear indication; but probably the desire of all parties to the Bosphorus, at least temporarily, a question which has already exhausted almost every diplomatic device will lead to the adoption of the original scheme. This would give a respite, and when in working that scheme proves itself to be inefficacious, the Powers will have a stronger ground upon the question, and insist upon those material guarantees which the Porte has not yet given, and without which the present misrule cannot be expected to

Sept. 30.

Arrests of Armenians continue to take place daily, the amnesty granted a month or two back a regular, amounting, it is stated, to over five hundred, having been thrown into prison, or otherwise removed from the ken of their friends. There is no doubt but that many Armenians are employed as spies against their countrymen, and not a few have fallen victims to their trade. On the other hand, the secret societies are being systematically betrayed and hunted down, and the greatest mistrust prevails even amongst the revolutionary leaders. One of the most prominent of these societes—that of the "Hintchak"—a species of Anarchists, has lately been extremely active, and in its workings has given rise to more than suspicion that it is being used temporarily by the police themselves for their own ends. For some time past letters have been addressed to wealthy and respectable Armenians by the "Hintchak" demanding big sums of money for "the cause" under threat of assassination. One case which has come under my personal cognisance proves that the police are in connivance with the revolutionaries. The victim was a rich Armenian with influential relations at the Palace, and upon receipt of his letter he took it to Yildiz, and claimed protection. This was readily granted by a cordon of sapties being placed round his house, but, nevertheless, the "Hintchak" emissaries penetrated, and extorted their blackmail under menace of death, whilst the police remained idle spectators. Whether they shared the booty or not is uncertain, but their tacit complicity requires no demonstration, and has aroused the greatest indignation mixed with not a little apprehension.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has telegraphed officially to the Embassies at Therapia as follows :—

"Disturbances have been created by certain ill-disposed persons around the precincts of the Armenian Patriarchate; but, thanks to the measures taken, perfect tranquility now reigns.

(Signed) "TURKHAN."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 30.

A number of Armenians collected in Stamboul to-day, and made a hostile demonstration against the authorities. They were attacked by a body of police, who killed several of their number, and wounded others. Numerous arrests were made. Order was eventually restored.

An official telegram received by the Turkish Embassy in London, timed Constantinople, 2-0 p.m., says :—"At the instigation of certain Armenian agitators, disorderly groups gathered to-day in front of and in the neighbourhood of the Armenian Patriarchate, but, thanks to the measures taken by the authorities, tranquility continues to be maintained."

THE STOKES AFFAIR.

A BERLIN correspondent says :—The Emperor William takes great interest in the Stokes affair, and recently ordered a special report on the case and on all the questions connected with it to be laid before him. This report was taken to his Majesty at Rominten by a special courier a day or two ago, and it is said that we may very soon expect to hear more of the matter, especially now that the Foreign Secretary, Baron Marschall, has returned from his holiday.

The semi-official *Post* published the following remarks on the Stokes question :—

"Since Stokes's execution, the King of the Belgians has been only two days in London and about a fortnight in Paris, and the French Press has, with conspicuous unanimity, taken the part not of Stokes but of the Belgians, though the French have only the same interest in the matter as all the other Colonial Powers. This is an indubitable proof of the continuance of the Franco-Belgian friendship which began in the Summer of 1894, after France had frustrated the Anglo-Congo Treaty, and showed herself more than a match for England (under Lord Rosebery). In Spring people at Brussels evidently hesitated a while whether it would not be wiser to draw closer to England. King Leopold's stay in London seems, however, to have put an end to that, and revived the friendship with France. This *rapprochment* between Brussels and Paris is important, in connection also with the Egyptian question, which France wishes to reopen as soon as possible. The Belgians have the largest force on the Upper Nile. Two thousand five hundred men are marching to the Equatorial Province, and this number may easily be doubled. No other Colonial Power can put nearly so many men in the field there, and it is, therefore, indubitable that the Congo troops, experienced as they are in war, will prove decisive in any conflict that may arise. Add to this that M. Hanotaux disputed the right of the English to the Upper Nile in the Summer of 1894, pointing out that France has never recognised the Anglo-German agreement of 1890. This opens up a far-reaching prospect as to the profound effect of Franco-Congo co-operation on the Egyptian Question. Since 1890 very extensive plans with regard to Central Africa have been taking shape in Brussels, and they are now maturing."

THE GOLD-MINING FEVER IN THE CITY.

THE great mining boom is the talk of the town. In the City and Society it is the all-absorbing subject of conversation. In clubs and places where men most do congregate it forms a fascinating theme. Jones has made £20,000 in two hours, while the more patient Smith has acquired a respectable little fortune of a quarter of a million in six months. Lucky Jones!—most fortunate Smith! The Stock Exchange men are working night and day; offices never close; staffs are doubled; the roar of the Kaffir market is stupendous. It is not surprising, then, to find that the knowing Mr. Kingsley, with a sharp eye for his own market, gives the place of honour in the new number of the *Nineteenth Century* to an article with the above title[1] by a Mr. S. F. Van Oss, which is as thrilling a bit of copy as we have read for a long time.

GOLCONDA, OTHERWISE WITWATERSRAND.

After tracing the causes of the said boom, Mr. Van Oss introduces us to the famous South African Goldfields themselves. There seems to be no doubt about them, at all events. Just listen to this :—" Of the gold mines and of the industry one could not speak otherwise than in terms of praise. This gold business must strike every visitor to Witwatersrand with its magnitude and its solidity. Long before the Cape mail train reaches Johannesburg one perceives an endless row of huge works with tall chimneys and huge yellow heaps of tailings, which over a distance of more than a score of miles lines the top of the escarpment called Witwatersrand. These works, which now directly employ 50,000 native miners and 8,000 Europeans, crush with their 2,700 stamps enough rock to produce over 200,000 ounces of gold a month; and the output of ore is so regular and reliable that there is literally no possibility of disappointment in any of the well-established mines. Everywhere else gold has been found erratically distributed, and especially in California and Australia, so-called pockets have been the feature. But here there are always in the wellexplored parts of the 'Rand' certain reefs which never fail, which run down with an almost even dip of from 25deg. to 60deg., and which, making allowance for certain well-known gradations, contain a proportion of gold that is not subject to great variations. This Witwatersrand formation is almost fifty miles long, and over at least twenty miles of the distance—chiefly in its central parts—it is as just described. Dr. Schmeisser and Mr. Hamilton Smith concur in estimating the value of the gold in this district, down to a depth of about 1,200 feet, at somewhere between £300,000,000 and £350,000,000."

HOW DEEP DOWN DOES THE GOLD GO?

The question of the moment is, up to what depth and at what angle do the reefs continue, and how far down can they be worked?—" It seems certain that the reefs can be worked at a much greater depth than was formerly supposed, and all but certain that they will be found to continue as regularly at a depth of at least 2,000 feet as they do at 200; and hence the deep-level panies, who had purchased large tracts of ground 'behind' the 'outcrop' companies, have fair prospects, and may turn out grand properties even. But the reefs May change their course, or grow so poor that it does not pay to work them. Water or temperature may present unlooked-for obstacles. True, the angle may also become more favourable, and the reef richer." And so the question of supply stands at present.

THE SYSTEM OF CONTROL.

So far, so good. Having placed a number of interesting and reassuring figures before his readers, the writer goes on to examine the methods of financing the new ventures which are being dangled before our longing eyes day by day :—". . . notably the system of small companies, with £100,000 or £150,000 capital at most, suited the Johannesburg financiers. It resulted, almost from the outset, in a system of 'control' which has left its trail over the entire history of Rand finance, and has always been its greatest drawback. The 'syndicate' pegged out claims and combined them; it brought out companies whereof it took nearly all the cash and enough shares to remain master in spite of the transfer of the property. It or its members, or its successful successor, who, after internecine strife, had ousted or 'bested' his partners and rivals, effected amalgamations and purchases and reconstructions which rendered the history of most enterprises complex and dismal, and increased both the wealth and the power of the 'boss.'"

HOW THE FOOL GOES TO WORK

And now Mr. Van Oss points out a few of the little risks which the speculator runs:—" Control," he says, " must in the long run result in disaster and discredit in most cases. It makes manipulation easy, and doubtful practices suggest themselves. Perhaps one or two groups of financiers with vast wealth, ready to use their power for goods; but even that gives little comfort, since control is continually shifting, and the property that is to-day in safe hands to-morrow may be transferred ruined to-morrow. The danger is not lessened by the circumstances that the market is artificial, and its control easy by reason of the small capital of most concerns, as well as because of the customary apathy of investors. It is not difficult to form a 'pool'; and the united members of these pools wield an absolute power over the widely distributed and apparently indifferent investors. And once a pool is formed the door is open to every variety of those abuses of which American railway bosses have supplied the prototypes. Amalgamations, extensions, and purchases may be consummated as soon as the formality of a resolution of the board is gone through; reconstructions, and, above all things, those vicious 'options' on shares, are practically always possible."

THE WIRES AND THE WIREPULLERS.

The writer then gives us a peep behind the scenes:—"The average capital of a company rarely exceeds the nominal amount of £150,000, and for control, which of course is secured when prices are lowest, a pool of 80,000 £1 shares is more than sufficient. Perhaps another 50,000 shares are held more or less firmly by investor, and hence the market supply consists of no more than 20,000 shares, and often of less. This last fact deserves special attention. The small market supply renders manipulation easy. By gradually diminishing it, prices can easily be rushed up to a height far exceeding intrinsic merits; and those at all acquainted with Stock Exchanges will know that, under such conditions, it is quite feasible for a powerful group to maintain artificially a high level of prices while a process of 'unloading' is going on. At present this is done on vast scale. Huge profits must of course result from such manipulation; and their worst side is that, in spite of the sale of shares on a large scale control remains where it was before, so that, in theory, the manipulators when they have sold their holdings still have a hand in their power to take such steps as will enable them to repurchase cheaply the same shares they have sold dearly."

A FINAL WARNING.

Unless this mad "boom" is checked, says Mr. Van Oss, if it is still possible to check it, there will come a day of *denouement* which must lead to a collapse of huge dimensions that the entire business world will feel the shock:—" Thereare amongst the London-Johannesburg houses some wealthy firms of vast power, upon the integrity of which great reliance may be placed, and it must likewise be said that the Continental interest which has become so large, is well looked after by the powerful firms of a standing which precludes even the suspicion of dishonourable motives. But, at the same time, there are various groups of financiers to rely upon whom would be most foolish. The moment will come when the interests of these two great groups will no longer be identical. The better class of financiers may strain every nerve to maintain values; the inferior class will endeavour to make money by 'breaking the market,' as soon as this pays better than supporting it."

TROUBLES IN ASHANTEE.

REUTER'S Agency learns that in consequence of the hostile action of King Prempeh of Coomassie (the old Ashantee confederation having been broken up), the Government has instructed the Governor of the Gold Coast to send Colonel Sir Francis Scott home for the purpose of consulting with the Imperial authorities as to the force which will be necessary to deal with the troubles, and whether it will be necessary to despatch additional troops from England for the purpose. Of course an Ashantee war would not be anything like as large an undertaking as the last expedition, many who fought against the British before now living quietly under British protection.

The Press Association has made inquiries with reference to the nature and origin of the questions at issue between this country and Ashantee, which may, it is feared, lead to war with that country. It appears that the King of Coomassie is alleged to have violated certain treaty engagements with Great Britain by continuance of the practice of human sacrifices, also by hampering trade and attacking certain neighbouring tribes which are under British protection. There are other causes of complaint, one of which is the difficulty he has placed in the way of realising the desire of the British Government to appoint a British Resident at Coomassie. Communications on these subjects have for some time been taking place and are still in progress between the King of Coomassie and the Governor of the Gold Coast. The king has been temporising, and it may prove impossible to arrive at an amicable settlement, but there is some hope that the differences now existing may be arranged without a resort to war.

It is nevertheless felt necessary to be prepared for a less favourable contingency, and with this view Sir Francis Scott, Inspector of the Constabulary of the Gold Coast, has been summoned by telegraph for the purpose of conferring with the War Office about the necessary preparations for a military expedition to Ashantee should war with that State prove unfortunately inevitable. It will be remembered that several native envoys from Ashantee recently arrived in London with a commission from their King to negotiate direct at headquarters with the British Government on some of the questions now at issue. These envoys have not, however, been officially received or recognised by the British Government, and, as Ashantee is not an independent kingdom, but a state within the British sphere of influence, they have been advised to make any communications through the Governor of the Gold Coast, who is the authorised representative of the British Government in the district to which they belong.

TORY MINISTERS AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

REPORTED DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

THE Press Association has been inquiring among members and leading supporters of the Ministry with reference to the report of intention of the Government to propose some reform of the House of Lords. "It appears," the news agency reports, "that several members of the Government outside the Cabinet are still anxious to see an amendment of the 'personnel' of the Upper House, but without any material change in the powers and functions of that Assembly. These views meet with a certain amount of sympathy from at least two or three members of the Cabinet, and some active Conservative peers outside the Government do not conceal their desire to see means taken to strengthen the House of Lords. Other Cabinet Ministers, however, are quite indisposed to set the example of tampering with the operation of the hereditary principle. Moreover, the Government as a whole are understood to have arrived at no determination to undertake a reform of the House of Lords, and to be quite indisposed to deal with that subject, least of all so soon after they have succeeded to office pledged to avoid drastic constitutional changes."

MR. GLADSTONE ON MAN'S IMMORTALITY.

IN a recent article in the "Spectator," on "Is Man Immortal?" it was averred that Mr Gladstone "suggests, without giving it precisely as his own conviction, that man is not so much intrinsically immortal as immortalisable. That but for sin he would have attained to immortality, and that so far as he can avail himself of the redemption offered to him he may become so, but that he is not necessarily and intrinsically immortal either for evil or for good."

Of course, a correspondent at once wrote to inquire if the ex-Premier had been quoted correctly. To this inquiry the following reply has been received :—" Hawarden Castle, Chester, September 28, 1895. Dear Sir,—I think there is much to be said on behalf of the opinion which the words quoted by you seem to convey, but I may ere long have an opportunity of explaining myself more at large, and until then I prefer to avoid entering into explanations.—I remain, yours very faithfully, W. E. Gladstone."

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CUBAN REBELLION.

REMARKABLE MEETING AT CHICAGO.

A GREAT mass meeting was held at Chicago on September 30, in favour of the recognition by the United States of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Mr. Swift, the mayor, took the chair at the principal meeting, and an overflow meeting was also held, many leading citizens being present. Telegrams of sympathy were read from Mr. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois, Senator Call, Florida, Senator Cullom, Illinois, and several members of the House of Representatives. Delegates were present from the Loyal League, the Confederate Association, the Grand Army of the Republic, and naval veterans, the Sons of the Revolution, twenty-five labour societies, and many other Associations. Numerous addresses were read, including one by Senor Gonzales Guesada, secretary of the Cuban Revolutionary Party in the United States, who was given a most enthusiastic reception. Resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing sympathy with the Cuban struggle for independence, liberty, and self-government, and denouncing Spanish tyranny. One of the resolutions ran as follows :—We express indignation at the spectacle of shiploads of soldiers being sent across the ocean to shoot down our [illegible] people who simply desire to govern themselves. We disavow bitterness towards the people of Spain, with whom we only [illegible] the people of the United States are urged to assemble and join in this expression of sympathy, and to make it a demands that an appeal should be [illegible] the resolution American Republics, to do likewise. [illegible] made to all the drawn in conclusion from the Declaration of American Independence, and the United States Government be brought to recognise the Cubans as belligerents."—Reuter."

THE ROMANTIC TRAGEDY IN SOHO.

MR. AND MRS. J. [illegible]GLISH, the parents of Rose English, who resided on a farm some few miles from Ipswich, arrived in London on the 30th ultimo to identify the body of their daughter. For this purpose they were conducted by Detective Inspector Hare, of the C Division of Police, who has charge of the case, to the St. Giles's Mortuary, Drury-lane. Mr. English, it is understood, made a statement to the police to the effect that [illegible] neither he nor his wife knew anything daughter [illegible] and Dutta, an Indian student. Annie Bertrand, sister of the dead girl, has told a Press representative that she knows little of the life of Dutta [illegible] sisters met Dutta on one occasion. At that time both sisters lived at 10, Denmark Street, where the tragedy took place. Some time after she [illegible] Dutta and Rose went to live together for a holiday. They visited several places, and, among them, she believed, Rose's home, near Ipswich. It was when they came back [illegible] a few weeks ago that they took to living together, and then they told the landlady of the house that they were married, but whether they had been or not Annie did not know. Rose English was, the sister said, of a very violent and self-willed disposition, and if she took a thing would always do it, without a moment's hesitation or thought. She was quite prepared to believe the story of suicide as given by Dutta might be true. But Rose was never on the stage, and had no rich grandmother.

On inquiry at the Middlesex Hospital, it was learned that there was little or no change in the state of Dutta. Notwithstanding that his condition is exceedingly precarious, he having had a slight relapse on Saturday morning, he is still conscious, and at intervals able to converse in somewhat feeble tones. Amongst the inquirers at the hospital were a number of Indian gentlemen who were acquainted with Dutta. A lady who resides at the house in Denmark Street, Charing Cross-road, called and asked whether Dutta would see her if she obtained the necessary permission from the house-surgeon. Dutta, who was made acquainted with the request, declined to comply with it, assigning no reason for the refusal. The father of the injured man has not yet seen his son.

There seems to be reason to believe that Dutta had latterly been in financial trouble. The keeper of a restaurant in Oxford-street said to a reporter :—" I am very sorry indeed to hear this news, and even now I cannot believe that the young Mulatto has shot the woman. I should not be surprised to learn that she shot herself. Mr. Hewlett was now and then rather tight in money affairs, but he was such a good-humoured easy-going fellow, that nothing seemed to fret him greatly. The other day he gave me a cheque which was returned, and when I mentioned the matter to him he seemed quite distressed—at least, as distressed as was possible for him to be."

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Tuscan, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT.—Via Eirene, Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect, Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shanghai, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Line Saigon Haiphong interrupted.

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted. Telegrams for Senegal and Canaries can be sent Via Lisbon St. Vincent, pages 64 and 79 of Eastern Telegraph Guide. Mails for Teneriffe leave Cadiz 3rd, 18th, and 30th each month.

Amoor route interrupted near Khabarowka.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond and also within Indian frontier.

Cable Maranham Para interrupted.

Madagascar mail closes at Durban 19 a.m. (to-day), 19th instant.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th October, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	9	12 a.m.	48	20
Teheran	18	2	12 p.m.	...	19
Suez	18	2	55 p.m.	...	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 18th October, 1895.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	41	...	1
" Karachi	...	9	...	1
" Madras	...	31	...	1

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE imports and exports of gold and silver during the official year 1895-96 up to 9th October are as follows :—

In the month of August 1895.

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	71,81,523	58,44,001	66,25,530
Exports	42,50,034	10,89,432	53,39,464
Net Imports	+29,31,489	+47,54,569	+12,86,066

To the end of the month of August 1895.—(Progressive).

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	2,15,77,393	2,91,38,998	5,10,96,391
Exports	1,83,39,501	74,30,801	2,07,70,310
Net Imports	32,37,784	2,20,58,198	3,03,25,982

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1895-96.

Coins and Bullion received (assay value).

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of August 1895	1,709	41,177	42,886
To the end of the month of August 1895. (Progressive)	22,981	12,82,015	14,04,996

Coined and Examined.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In the month of August 1895	.....	.....	.....
To the end of the month of August 1895 (Progressive)	.....	15,56,380	15,56,380

THE Report on the Police Administrations of Assam is very dreary reading, being a mere congeries of the usual statistical information, with no points of interest whatever standing out in relief. All we are enabled to learn from the fifty pages or so to which Mr. Driberg has contrived to spin out his report is that the Military Police of Assam, owing to the border relations of that Province, possesses an importance exceeding that which it has in other provinces. Yet it is badly armed with old Sniders that will not shoot straight, and badly drilled for various reasons. The pay has, however, been recently raised with the object of attracting a better class of men, whom otherwise the higher wages for ordinary labour would discourage from enlisting. The enlistment of natives of Assam itself is properly encouraged in preference to that of Bengalis; your babu does not make a good policeman, civil or armed, and can obtain more congenial employment in other directions. So much for the *personnel* of the Police: as for the work done by it Mr. Ward tells us in his Review that some 10 per cent of the reported cases were found to be false, a much higher percentage than that of previous years, in the neighbouring province of Bengal. No satisfactory explanation is given of this peculiarity of the Assamese; some attempt is made to put the blame on the shoulders of the Magistrates, but it is more probably due to the natural instincts of the people, frosh "blooded," so to say, and to the opportunities afforded by our Courts for the annoyance of one's neighbours. As regard results the averages of conviction to arrests (66·7), of convictions to persons tried (64·7), of convictions to cases decided (79·92) are not very different from those of other provinces, but the districts of Cachar came out very badly under all three tests, a result attributed to the frequent remands granted by the Magistrates, and consequent delay in the disposal of the cases: everyone knows how difficult it is to obtain a conviction in a case that has grown "cold." The District Magistrate considers his subordinates not so much to blame as the frequent changes in the staff necessitating the trial of cases "time after time," twice over, and occasionally three times. Mr. Ward however, is not aware that there have been such frequent changes in the magisterial staff as to necessitate the frequent re-trial of cases: and the excuse is probably only one more example of the straits District Officers are often put into to explain the abnormal results of any given year.

THE GOA MUTINY.

CRITICAL OUTLOOK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, OCT. 16.

As already briefly stated, Mapuça was the scene of great disorder on the 12th instant. At 9 a.m., about half-a-dozen soldiers appeared in the town of Mapuça, and reported that a large force from Nanuz was following. They recommended the traders and shopkeepers to close their establishments. Though the general body of deserters had no intention of doing harm, there were many bad characters, who, taking advantage of the disturbance, might commit pillage. They asked the people, however, not to be afraid as they would not molest them. Four soldiers went to Moira to the house of Mr. Minguel Correa, Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Mapuça, calling him to Mapuça, as the c[illegible] deserters of Mapuça, speak to him. Mr. Correa [illegible] deserters wished to promising to be there shortly. [illegible]ent back the soldiers. About noon a regiment [illegible], and arrived at 11 a.m. ed. Some of [illegible]tment of 700 soldiers arriving in jackets, [illegible] them were in military dress, some on the [illegible] and some in *dhoturs*, while others had swords [illegible]hall *langoti*. All were armed with guns, [illegible], knives, hatchets, and *coitas*. As they marched [illegible]g people, frightened at the sight, ran away in [illegible] directions, but the deserters assured them that they would do them no harm. The public establishments were closed as well as the offices of the Mutual Aid Societies. When they arrived near the Municipal Hall, the horns were sounded, and all cried, "Hora, hora Mahadeo." A portion of the troops remained to guard the Municipal Hall, while another portion proceeded to the house of the Administrator of the province, and from there, in company of the Administrator and Mr. Correa, the chairman, returned to the Municipal Hall. They ordered the treasury to be opened, and extracted therefrom Rs. 250. They broke the cupboard in which the funds of the confraternity of the Convalla church were deposited, and abstracted about Rs. 21,000, for which they passed a receipt. They did not find any money in the judicial treasury, as all the available funds had been removed to Pangim for safe custody.

By this time the military quarters at Mapuça were surrounded by a cordon of the deserters, and entering the barracks the mutineers forced the detachment to join them. They then proceeded to the jail where three soldiers on sentinel duty were forced to join the rebels. In the war Mapuça has been denuded of the military strength, and at present there are only three soldiers doing duty, and the soldiers' quarters are unoccupied. Some thirty deserters proceeded to the house of Mr. Vishnu Shet Collop, Receiver of the Treasury, and carried him to the Revenue Office, where he was asked to open the treasury. Mr. Collop said that he had not the key with him of the principal door. The door was at once broken, and going into the treasury the men carried away about Rs. 5,000, a receipt also being given in this case. As the key of the coffers of the Agricultural Coporation was with Mr. Socrates Gonsalves, they tried to break the safe, but finding the lock a difficult one, they despatched twenty men to the house of Mr. Gonsalves, at Guirim. On the road they met the carriage, in which the Government deputation, consisting of the Count of Mahem, Colonels Louis Carneiro and Joao de Mello Sampayo, was proceeding to Mapuça, in order to announce to the deserters that an amnesty was granted by Government. The men returned and communicated the news of pardon to their comrades. On arrival of the deputation announcing that the Governor-General-in-Council has issued orders giving the deserters pardon, they flatly refused to accept any proposal which had had no sanction from the Government in Lisbon.

The deserters then proceeded to the house of Mr. Edward Salinas, and forced him to give up the cash belonging to the "Society of Mutual Protection." He gave them Rs. 1,000, for which they passed a receipt, and on going away took a needle gun, and a box of catridges, they found in the house.

Afterwards they went to the house of Mr. Antonino Lobo, a member of the committee of the "Associaçao Bardezana" and asked for money. In consultation with his clerical brother he gave them Rs. 600, getting a formal receipt for the same. They took away a barrel of gunpowder and a box of caps. Excepting for these depredations, the deserters maintained order and quiet, and injured no one. However, there were some desolatory attempts to snatch umbrellas from people, and even to break shops, but the Ranes threatened to shoot down any of the men who ventured to misbehave. As they passed along the rebels told the people "Don't be uneasy, don't be afraid." They did not want to take away the coffer belonging to the pagoda of Darjalim, which is in the hands of Mr. Danaitas, and which contains about Rs. 80,000, simply saying that the money belonged to God.

On the evening of the 14th instant, all the deserters and those who accompanied them disappeared from Mapuça. Next morning, however, some six deserters arrived with a letter addressed to the residents of Mapuça in which a sum of Rs. 10,000 was demanded. This request produced great uneasiness. The residents were going to reply that they will send the amount on the 17th instant to the fort of Nanuz.

The deserters on their return, on the evening of the 14th, entered the Church of Tivem, and carried away about Rs. 600, which belonged to the community of Sirsaim, and about Rs. 2,00 belonging to the community of Tivem. The Revenue Office was not opened on the 15th instant, and other offices were closed at 1 o'clock in the fear that the deserters might return. There has been nothing unusual. The principal families at Mapuça are removing themselves to some other part of the country. Not a single European is to be found in the town. All shops and tents are closed. There are rumours that the deserters want to pay another visit to Mapuça, but there appears to be no foundation for the statement.

THE CONDEMNED MAN FONSECA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is certainly no reliable proof that the poison was obtained from Tom Farrell, Tom being dead and gone. Fonseca's absence from the funeral of Duarte was held by the prosecution to be a strong link in the chain of circumstantial evidence against him, as showing that Fonseca was afraid to face his victim. On the other hand, it must be considered that Fonseca on the very morning of the day of Duarte's death publicly went to his (Duarte's) house, and took him publicly to a public liquor-shop, in one of the most public parts of the town. It is in evidence that Mrs. Duarte used very often to be angry with Fonseca for supplying her husband with drink. It is, therefore, natural that as soon as Fonseca knew of the death of Duarte, he must have expected, if he visited his deceased friend, an avalanche of abuse and bitter execrations from the widow for taking her husband out for drink on the fatal morning. In the community to which Fonseca belongs it is the practice amongst relatives to loudly dwell in their lamentations on the chief features in the life of a deceased person. Fonseca, therefore, had every reason to fear that his attendance at the funeral would be a most displeasful one as the drink question would, perhaps, be most vehemently taken up by the widow. He expected a letter, but as he received none, Fonseca was certainly wise enough to keep away from the funeral altogether. There is nothing in evidence to show that Fonseca after Duarte's death made any suggestion or any effort for a speedy and unimpeded burial of the body beyond advancing a loan of Rs. 50 at the request of the brother of the deceased. It was the brother, together with the people of the house, who did their best to secure an easy sepulture of Duarte's corpse, and if strychnia has been found, someone else beside Fonseca must be able to account for it.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—No one can deny that J. V.'s letter which appears in your issue of Monday, powerfully shows the possibility of Fonseca's innocence. It is really remarkable that Mr. Justice Starling in his summing up made no mention whatever of the evidence of Mr. Stevens, one of the most honest and straightforward witnesses before the court, who deposed that Tom Farrell used to tell him whenever anything was taken from the cupboard, whereas Farrell did not inform his master that he sold any poison to Fonseca. If the Mahomedan is to be believed, then it must be said that Tom Farrell committed theft. From the excellent character given to Tom Farrell by Mr. Stevens, this appears to be a very cowardly attack upon a dead man. In the coroner's court, when the policeman was asked if he knew of Tom's death he appeared to be extraordinarily surprized, and said he did not know that Tom was dead. The question arises what motive the Mahomedan had in making the false statement. The reason obviously was to strengthen the prosecution by showing that, though he knew Tom was living, yet he had the courage to say the poison was taken from him. Such evidence, by whatever name it may be technically called, does not, to my mind appear to be sufficient to deprive a man of his life.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Felix's letter in your issue of date, I would add that I am personally of his opinion also, and from the conversation of several that I have overheard passing to and fro in the train, it appears that almost every five out of six are of the same opinion as Felix and myself. For my part, I would be glad to know whose and to whom I should go to append my signature to the appeal which, I believe, is to be submitted to his Excellency the Governor. My "vote" sincerely is for the condemned man's "acquittal," as I do, and so does a very large number of disinterested parties, believe him "not guilty." That there is such a thing as "miscarriage of justice" is without doubt, more so when one makes comparisons with the late Lester case, and that of the Hindu woman who poisoned the food of her husband for her paramour. If this latter could be found not guilty, then why not Fonseca when less circumstantial evidence exists.—Yours, &c.,

LATE A FOREMAN JUROR.

October 18.

IV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As so many doubts have been suggested in your valuable paper in connection with the Duarte poisoning case, his Excellency the Governor, taking all things into consideration, will, it is hoped, mitigate the sentence passed on the man Fonseca, now awaiting gallows at the Comerkhary Jail.—Yours, &c.,

October 18. P. G.

A LOVELY BEAUTIFUL FACE!—Beauty Charm and Blanc-de-Camilla are recommended as harmless and impeccable Face Skin Cosmetics, imparting fresh blooms to the Cheeks and Improvement in the Complexion. Each in 2s. 14. of MADON, SONS and Co.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

Madame Sarah Bernhardt is not an advocate of the rational dress when worn out of doors. She says that the short skirts shock her both as a woman and an artist.

By Her Majesty's express desire, the room in Kensington Palace where she was born has been restored to its original appearance in 1819, the date of the Queen's birth.

It is expected (says a Berl[illegible] engagement will shortly [illegible] Alexandrina Augusta, [illegible] in telegram) that the of Mecklenburg-Schw[illegible] announced of Princess of Servia. [illegible] daughter of the Grand Duke [illegible]werin, and of King Alexander [illegible].

Ladies' choir in Brooklyn has just been peremptorily disbanded, because the fair vocalists refused to relinquish their fringes, which were considered by the pastor inconsistent and out of place in the sanctuary.

In New York, the lady cyclists are having their bloomers made with hip pockets for carrying "shoot-ing irons." The taste for night riding has led to the necessity of possessing some protection in case of molestation.

The girdle worn so extensively by women just now is a hygienic curse. Girdle lacing, the new method by which a woman can make her waist several inches smaller than her corset allows and still breathe, is pronounced by doctors to be more injurious than tight lacing.

I saw a very pretty collar (writes "Madge" in "Truth") in the Park on Sunday, a good addition to an ordinary dress for chilly days. It was made of white satin bordered with sable, and was square at the back pointed in front, and had a separate piece on either shoulder for an epaulette. The effect was excellent, and would also be good in black satin.

One of the great events of the coming winter will be the coronation of the Czar. It will not take place until a year after the death

COGNAC A.1. INVALIDS' PORT

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

"The Wine Shippers of the East."

Napier Johnstone's Whisky.

Brodie & Co.'s & The Camuslynie Whiskie

C. P. & Co.'s Clarets, Burgundies,

and every other Wine of

Good Quality.

BOMBAY.

AMOROSO SHERRY — ALL MALL WHISKY

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HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

WORLD-RENOWNED

HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.

"HARLENE" PRODUCES LUXURIANT HAIR, PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF AND TURNING GREY.

Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any mettalic or other injurious ingredients. 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers all over the World.

EDWARDS' "HARLENE" CO., 95, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

BILE-LADEN BLOOD.

HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"

assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED A SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Cavendish Square, W., October 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have recently returned from Eastern Equatorial Africa, where I lived for upwards of 12 years.

I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.

On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the intense thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at **ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" WORKS, LONDON S.E.** By J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES.

Koko for the Hair is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless. It is particularly cooling and refreshing, and specially adapted for a hot climate.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London, January 16th, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and Chemical Analysis a sample, purchased by myself from the stock of well-known firm of Wholesale Druggists, of the preparation known as "Koko for the Hair." I have found nothing in the preparation which would be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce "Koko for the Hair" a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be of advantage to it in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S., *Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.*

TESTIMONIALS.

Miss ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used KOKO for my hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

Has Done Much.—Mr. E. W. COOPER, 33, Bailey Street, Luton, Beds., writes:—"In a few weeks your 'Koko' has done much to restore its own merits. No doubt by my recommendation you will receive further orders."

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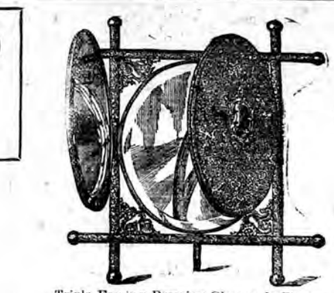

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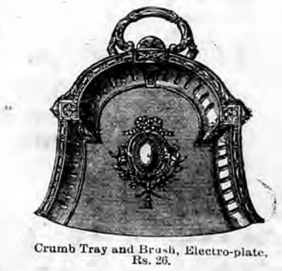

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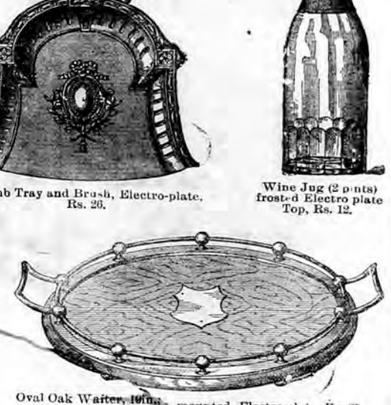

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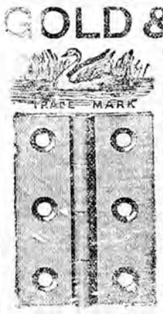

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 6317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 18527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

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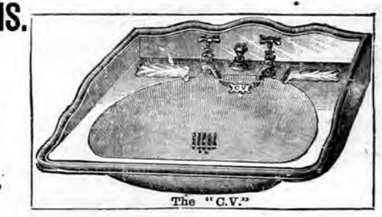

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